THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 69. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood lose its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

it causes relaxation of the contractile powers of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their mouths and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE, And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value,

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract or Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood. Instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorder that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones nearly affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states. "That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 2 14

EUROPE.

President Johnson's Washington Speech—Its Effect in Europe—"No Man Ever Occupied More Nobly or Worthily a Great Historic Position"—Capture of Another Fenian Council—Fears for the Safety of English Arsenals, Etc. Etc.

President Johnson's Policy.

From the London Times, March 8.

It was said by the great Athenian orator that Providence always deliberated better for the republic than the republic deliberated for itself. The same thing may be said with the greatest truth of the United States of America. In the heat and excitement of civil war, in indignation for the past, and apprehension for the future, they assembled to elect their chief magistrate. As usual on such occasions the popular choice fell on two different men—the one to represent the more moderate, the other the more extreme section of the Republican party. The first was Abraham Lincoln, a man of many amiable and some noble qualities, who had, during four years of the utmost difficulty, lived down much obloquy and conciliated much opposition; the second was a man who had been apprenticed in early life to a mechanical trade, who had learned to read after he had ceased to be a boy, and who was regarded as the impersonation of the most violent and revolutionary aspirations of his party. The hand of an assassin cut short the career of Abraham Lincoln, and everybody looked with anxiety to his successor. The war was nominally over, but a task of infinitely greater difficulty than the conduct of any war lay before the new President. In America it is found necessary to counteract the weakness of the executive power by giving it a fixed duration, and the people saw with dismay that the highest office in the republic was vested for four years in a man whom nobody had intended for the place, and whose qualifications, be they what they might, were scarcely likely to be equal to the difficulties which surrounded him. The best man in America was not too strong for the herculean task which devolved on Mr. Johnson. The man who closes a revolution performs even a greater task than the man who begins or conducts it. It was hard enough to say what should be done between North and south, and how the Union, when such torrents of blood had been shed to support, could be maintained. It was still harder to deal with the black race, newly emancipated from its fetters, and to prevent those who had hitherto been slaves from becoming either paupers or brigands. The foreign relations of the state were in the utmost confusion; the Fenians were seeking to draw her into a war with England, and the military leaders into a war with France.

It was under such conditions that just a year ago Mr. Johnson acceded to the Presidency. For one long year he has been content to balance one party against another, and to cherish hopes alternately on the part of men rendered insolent and tyrannical by success, and sullen and intractable by defeat. He had no common enemy to contend with. The Abolitionist party had triumphed, and were bent on pushing their victory to the limits of all that the conqueror could inflict or the conquered could suffer. Forgetting that the war was mainly waged for the preservation of the Union, they insisted on placing the slaves on a perfect political level with their former masters. They refused to admit the South into the Union which had been reconquered, and determined to perpetuate their own power at the expense even of the unity and the liberty of the republic. At last Mr. Johnson seems to think that the time has arrived for abandoning all compromise. A meeting at Washington had adopted resolutions approving his policy and he took the opportunity of addressing to them such a speech as has not often been heard in America—a speech entirely free from tawdry ornament or ambitious metaphor, but conveying the firmest determination and the most enlightened principles in the plainest and simplest language. The Union he was resolved should be preserved. He stood where he did at the commencement of the Rebellion, to vindicate the Union and the Constitution against disunionists from the North or the South. He found eight million people condemned under the law; but while he would punish the leaders, he would extend to the masses leniency and confidence. One rebellion had succeeded another. War would be made to prevent separation. Now, there was an attempt at a consolidation or power in the hands of a few, equally dangerous with separation itself. Military power and public judgment had decided that no State shall leave the Union, and now people assume that they are outside it, and shall not come in. Treason in the South is over, and now those who seek to prevent the restoration of the Union are as much laboring to destroy the fundamental principles of the Government as those who fought against it. He mentioned by name Messrs Stevens, Sumner, and Phillips, and declared that he would neither be overawed by friends nor bullied by enemies. He was called a usurper; but his only usurpation was standing between the people and the encroachments of power. He was threatened with being beheaded, and mentioned even to assassination were employed. Were they not satisfied with the blood already shed? Let his blood be shed if it must be so; the blood of martyrs was the seed of the church.

Such language acquires a peculiar significance when it is used by one President, who declares himself threatened by a violent death, standing over the dead body of another. No one can, of course, estimate the degree of peril to which Mr. Johnson considers himself subject; but it is at least significant of the violence of the passions and the fierceness of the animosities which the civil war has called forth, that we should find the President even alluding to the probability of his own violent death in the same city where his predecessor perished only a year before. We cannot withhold our admiration from the position taken up by Mr. Johnson and the manly vigor with which he maintains it. He does not appear to be gifted with much felicity or fluency of language; but his thoughts swell beyond his words, and give them a weight and dignity scarcely their own. He surely, if any man ever did, occupies nobly and worthily a great historic position. The destinies of millions of the human race depend upon him, and he rises fully to the height of the occasion. Men whose nerves are shaken by the holiday politics of such a country as ours will stand aghast at the audacity with which President Johnson confronts his adversaries. They possess large majorities in both Houses of Congress. They wield at their pleasure the committees to which are delegated in America so many of the functions here discharged by the Executive Government. They are supported by many States, by a host of preachers, and by legions of unscrupulous fanatics. To all this the President has nothing to oppose but his veto, his patronage, the power of conducting the Executive Government, and his own firm spirit and indomitable resolution. Yet the duel is not so unequal as might be supposed. The issue which has been so long maturing is at last ready for trial. The people of America must now decide whether the great civil war they have waged was worth waging at all. They fought for the Union, and now that they have obtained it a large party seems disposed to reject the very object of the contest. They appear to have no choice between bringing back the South into the institutions of the country and holding it down by main force. They incur the danger, on the one hand, of being once more governed by their vanquished enemies, or, on the other, of having to keep them in subjection. We do not doubt that the President has decided on the wiser course, and we wish him all success in his mission of mercy and justice. No man has ever struggled in a nobler cause, and it is better to fail in such an enterprise than to succeed in a policy of tyranny, confiscation, and proscription.

THE FENIANS.

Departure of the United States Steamship "Canandaigua" for Belfast—New Feature in the Fenian Bonds—Another Council Surprised in Session—Further Reinforcements of Troops, Etc.

Yesterday at 2 P. M. the United States war steamer *Canandaigua*, Captain Stembel, commander, got up steam and left Kingstown harbor, it was stated for Belfast. During the stay of this vessel considerable friendly intercourse took place between the officers and the residents of Kingstown. On more than one occasion in conversation the American visitors expressed their opinion that the Irish people who had taken up Fenianism had been rarely humbugged. I have just learned a fact, on undoubted authority, which shows to what a daring extent the Fenian leaders are carrying the imposture.

A number of bonds have arrived in the city of Waterford from New York, beautifully executed in the form of bank notes, signed by O'Mahony and two others. They are for sums varying from £20 to £50, bearing eight per cent. interest, to be paid when the Irish republic is established, with this remarkable peculiarity—they are bonds on the Carraghmore estate. It is calculated, no doubt, that some of Lord Waterford's tenants will cash these bonds, believing that they will thereby secure their farms and the farms of their neighbors rent free in perpetuity. There is reason to believe that similar bonds upon Irish estates have arrived in other parts of the country.

Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, the police in consequence of information received, arrested twenty seven persons at the pubhe house No. 7 Cork Hill, not seven perches from Dublin Castle, and not double that distance from the head police office. The officers engaged in effecting the capture are:—Acting Inspectors Smollen, Smith, Clifford, Magee, Clarke, Wolfe, Mathews McCullen, Ennis, and Kelly, of the detective force, accompanied by Superintendent Campbell and a body of police of the B division. Among those on the premises at the time, and who were taken into custody, were John Slatterly and Thomas Slatterly, the proprietors of the establishment, and William Slatterly, their brother. Several of these arrested were in the taproom at the time of the entrance of the police, and were engaged playing cards, while others were in front of the shop counter. Some resistance, or rather an attempt to escape was made on the part of one or two of the prisoners, but without success. The majority of the prisoners are permanent residents of the city, but a number of them are stated to have arrived here recently from Manchester. There is one soldier among the number, belonging to the 2d battalion of the 60th Rifles. His name is Samuel McCann, a native of Manchester. James Murphy, alias McCabe, another of the prisoners, is stated to be a deserter from the 10th Hussars. The others are nearly all laborers and artizans employed in various parts of the city.

Corporal William Campbell, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who was arrested in Belfast last Wednesday on a charge of Fenianism, and brought to Dublin for trial by court-martial, has been discharged from custody. The circumstances of the case having been investigated, Colonel the Hon. G. S. Calthorpe, commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards, directed that the prisoner should be discharged, and extended his furlough beyond the limit originally designated.

At Boyle, on Saturday night, a party, under the direction of Sub-Inspector Lynch, proceeded to the dwelling of a man named Travers, about one mile from the town, and found snugly concealed in the back of a ditch the following warlike articles, in excellent order, viz:—five pistols; a like number of powder flasks, full of fine powder; large quantity of bullets, and also of detonating caps, together with two shot pouches. Travers was instantly arrested, and after information duly sworn, fully committed for trial at the present assizes.

The *Tamar* troopship arrived alongside the Carlisle pier at Kingstown, at 10 A. M. yesterday morning, having on board the 75th (Sirmingshire) Regiment, from Gosport, Portsmouth, and Weymouth, for Dublin, under the command of Colonel E. P. Gordon. She left Portsmouth on Friday last, at half-past ten A. M., touching at Portland on Saturday, at eleven A. M., and at Plymouth on Sunday, whence she sailed for Kingstown at noon on that day, having repaired some damage in her rigging, consequent on fouling an iron frigate on leaving Portsmouth. The *Augharad* transport is expected shortly at Kingstown from Woolwich Arsenal with one hundred and thirty tons of war material for Dublin; ninety tons of gunpowder, a quantity of wooden targets, and a large amount of other similar stores being among those shipped. The ship *Pianet*, with army stores, is also expected, having left Woolwich on Saturday for Kingstown or Dublin.—*Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.*

APPREHENSION FOR THE SAFETY OF THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEER ARSENALS

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Major Dickson, on behalf of the honorable member for Abingdon (Colonel Lindsay), gave notice that his honorable and gallant friend would to-morrow call the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the unprotected and insecure condition in which many thousand stands of Government arms now in the hands of the volunteers are placed.

SCARE IN DUBLIN.

From the Cork Advertiser, March 8.

The ladies of Dublin were considerably frightened by a regular cannonade that took place on Saturday morning at daybreak. Numbers of them rose and dressed two hours earlier than their wont, and began to think of secreting their valuables, etc. Considerable relief was felt at finding that it was not that a fleet of Fenian privateers was bombarding Kingstown, but only the Pigeon House Fort saluting the new American frigate with twenty-one guns, and being saluted again in return.

From Mormondom.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BEGUN IN THE SAINTS' REST—POLYGAMY BEING ATTACKED IN ITS STRONGHOLD.

Correspondence Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 26.—One year ago, the banner of religious freedom was unfurled in Utah, and the "Gentiles" of this city are now permitted unmolested to assemble together for divine worship. Every Sabbath, service is held in Independence Hall, and our pastor, the Rev. N. McLeod, who is a bold and fearless man, preaches the Word of God in the morning and evening. He has now commenced a series of lectures on the vices of polygamy. On the occasion of these lectures, the hall is crowded both with Mormons and "Gentiles." Every observer can easily understand now that the power of the Mormon hierarchy has passed its zenith, and is now slowly but surely declining. The dark principles upon which is built the foundation of Mormon religion are fast melting away in the light of truth as knowledge and civilization advances in Utah. The blind deluded victims of the One Man Power are having their eyes opened now to the deception their leaders have practised upon them, and one by one the fairest and most intelligent of their daughters have abandoned the Church of Latter Day Saints and come over to the "Gentile" party. Even in the face of these glaring proofs of the decay of his empire in the hearts of his people, the false prophet Brigham employs threats, entreaties, and commands to inveigle his reluctant followers into polygamy. It would seem that, believing his own desperate situation and the consequences of his dark career of crime when the hand of justice shall be laid upon him, he has determined to involve others in the same mighty ruin with himself. Nor will there be proofs lacking to condemn him when his day of trial comes. The Mountain Meadow massacre, that dark page of crime in the annals of Utah's history, is one fearful evidence of the secret power and atrocity of the Danite Band of this city, of which Brigham Young was the grand master.

Judge Titus, from this city, has recently departed for Washington, carrying with him an order signed by Brigham Young for the execution of a company of wealthy men who were to start from Salt Lake to California in the spring. The secret atrocities perpetrated here in the days when the "Gentiles" had scarcely set foot upon this soil, have not yet reached the public ear in the States, but I hear the Government is now turning its attention to the affairs of Utah. The States have a more enlightened comprehension of the peculiar institution of Utah, and in the downfall of Mormonism, its crash will be heard and hailed by those who have anxiously awaited its death struggles beyond the pale of these Western hills.

—Some time ago, at Bross and New Calabar, on the Western coast of Africa, the natives of New Calabar made a raid on the Bross men, through the Calabar creeks, and returned with thirty-seven prisoners. On the next day after the raid aforesaid, we are informed that a great "play" was held in Calabar Town, and all the prisoners were killed and eaten. After death, the bodies were cut up and divided among the chiefs, according to the number taken by each war canoe.

—The Charleston *Courier* of the 5th is in ecstacies over the expected speedy arrival of Max Strakosch's Ghioni and Susini Italian Opera Company, which contains nearly forty membrs, among whom are Madame Angiolene Ghioni, Mad'lle Pauline Canissa, and Madame Patti-Strakosch, the prima donnas, and Signors Maccaferri and Errani, tenors: Signors Mara and Mancusi, baritones; and the Signors Susini and Herr Graff, basses, assisted by a full chorus and orchestra. The *Courier* anticipates a brilliant and successful season.

THE FENIANS

Continuance of the Canadian Scare—Curious Card from Mr. Killian—The Kanucks still Volunteering, Etc.

AN APPEAL FROM D. D. KILLIAN—RHETORIC RUN MAD.

From the Goderich (C. W.) Signal.

We give the following letter from Killian, of Fenian notoriety:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Box 8321, P. O., NEW YORK, 4th March.—My Dear Sir:—Our mutual friends, Mr. Mowee and Mr. Murphy, have recommended you as our correspondent for Huron, and you will please exercise your best judgment in preparing for that important day, now fast approaching, when every Irishman must wear the green, at risk of life and property, even if he has neither!

Call a meeting on the 16th instant at your usual place; some representative of us will be present; you will be assisted, but also watched. Be on your guard. The 17th is the day—that day whose star is rising to flash over the universe as the sun of freedom!—freedom for our glorious and much injured, whose woes and troubles call for vengeance on the cruel and bloody assassinah, who has been for centuries trampling the bloom out of our cheeks, the blood out of our hearts, and the manliness out of our potatoes.

I will send you by express one hundred $20 bonds and will draw on you at sight for the amount. Mee my draft; 'tis money we want, not men.

Yours in F. B.,
B DORAN KILLIAN.
Henry Macdermott, Esq., Goderich, C. W.

CONFISCATION OF A "TOM-CYLINDER" FOR AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

From the Hamilton Times.

An employe at the establishment of Mr. Pilgrim, in this city, where fine beverages are manufactured of the varieties known as "pop" and "sarsaparilla," was sent to Toronto yesterday with a gas cylinder in charge, for the purpose of getting the piece of machinery repaired. No sooner had he arrived, however, than a detachment of the volunteers, probably acting upon intimation given by some party in Hamilton, marched the innocent concoctor of pop off to the guard house, and took the mysterious piece of mechanism in military charge. A few knowing ones contended that the article was a torpedo, of the most approved pattern, and the unfortunate proprietor thereof was detained in custody for some hours, before the authorities could be convinced that it was merely a simple contrivance in common use for charging pop-bottles.

THE LOYALTY OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

From the Montreal Herald, 17th

The French Canadians of Montreal are showing that they have not lost the fighting spirit of their ancestors. They are offering themselves for service in far larger numbers than are required. The Chasseurs Canadiens have been filled up ten times over, and the question was not now to get men, but how to refuse them. The men taken are all in the very prime of life, not one of them probably being over thirty, and all are picked men. The same may be said of the Hochelagas. The men are eager for service, and it is certain that among our fellow-citizens of French origin, 5000 able active young men could be got at a moment's notice. The two corps we have named are largely composed of those who have passed the Military School.

PATRIOTISM IN THE BACK-WOODS.

A correspondent of a Montreal paper, "a discharged cadet of 1788," writes from Mill Point, about a mile from the Mohawk settlement, to the township of Tyendinaga, that the inhabitants of the neighborhood are thoroughly aroused, their enthusiasm showing that the call of the Government has penetrated to every corner of the country, and been loyally responded to. Almost every able-bodied man in the place has offered his services when required, and drilling is going on actively. The Mohawks of the settlement are considerably alarmed having no arms to defend their families, although ready, as they ever have been, to fight bravely, as their ancestors did years ago, in defense of their country.

OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND KANUCKS UNDER ARMS—THE INDIAN ENLISTMENTS.

From the Montreal Telegraph, March 17.

Offers of men for active service continue to pour upon the Government, and already exceed 150 000 men; if the enemy were on our soil there is no shadow of doubt that the whole male population would rise en masse to oppose him. Several of the Indian tribes have offered themselves, and asked for arms.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE CASES.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Commonwealth vs. Edward Simons. Indictment for the murder of Bernard Kane. This case was submitted to the jury yesterday afternoon, and after a short deliberation they rendered a verdict of guilty murder of the second degree.

THE CASE OF GEORGE, ALIAS JOHN JOHNSON.

The Commonwealth vs. George alias John Johnson. The prisoner, a black man, is indicted for the murder of one Thomas Moultre, also a colored man. The trial of the case was begun this morning. The killing occurred on November 21, 1865, and was the result of a difficulty which originated on that day at a low drinking place kept by Ann Maginnis at No. 512 Lombard street.

The facts, as opened for the Commonwealth, are these:—It seems that on the afternoon of the day in question, Moultre, the deceased, went with his banjo into the back room of Ann Maginnis' place, and was there amusing himself and others, among them a young woman, by playing upon his instrument.

While thus engaged his wife came in, and being displeased at finding him there and so occupied, desired him to go home, and also spoke in terms of reproach to the young woman referred to as being present. At this point Johnson, the prisoner, interfered, and after some words took hold of Moultre's wife,

This led to a blow between the prisoner and deceased, but by whom struck was not clear. Ann Maginnis finally interfered, and the parties were separated and got out on the street, where the altercation was renewed and a fight ensued between Johnson and Moultre, in the course of which each was in turn felled to the ground by the other.

Finally, Moultre said, "I'm done; I won't fight any more," and started to walk away. Proceeding but a short distance, he stooped to pick up a brickbat, seeing which, the prisoner drew a sheath or butcher knife from his boot, and advanced towards Moultre. The moment the latter saw the knife, he exclaimed, "He's got a knife," threw the brickbat and ran.

He was soon overtaken by the prisoner, who plunged the knife into Moultre's body at about the eighth rib, the weapon penetrating nearly through the body, and inflicting, necessarily, a fatal wound. The deceased staggered a few steps and fell at the door of his own house, in Gillis' alley. This was at about half-past five o'clock P. M., and being removed to the hospital, death ensued about half-past nine the same evening.

Witnesses were being examined when our report closed. District Attorney Mann and T. B. Dwight for the Commonwealth; John O'Byrne and Thomas Cochrane for the prisoner.

—Bits of gossip about the young Prince Imperial are floating through Paris. Here is one of them:—It appears that the Emperor after dinner one day proposed the health of the new President of the Imperial Commission for the great exhibition of 1867, and asked the Prince Imperial to reply. The child said he had been taken by surprise, and had not been prepared for his father's toast. The Emperor said he must at least return thanks. "Well," said the Prince, "all I have got to say is that I regret being too young to be of any service to French industry."

—Four well-known and heretofore respectable merchants of Cincinnati were arrested on Thursday, charged with having embezzled or appropriated to their own use certain Government property, such as horses, wagons, ambulances, harness, grain, sacks, etc., to the amount of $44,000. It is supposed that these cases are brought up in common with the charges made against certain other parties some time since, to the effect that partiality and fraud had been exercised in the auction sales of a large amount of Government property, whereby certain individuals within the ring were enabled to bid off valuable property at a mere trifle.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Another Veto.

It is reported to-day that the President will positively veto the Civil Rights bill. He will give his reasons in full in a special message.

Paid Up.

"Ike" Cook, of Chicago, who was sued by the Auditor of the Post Office for a balance due the Department from him, as Postmaster of that city, in 1862, has paid up the amount of $5309, and the case has been dismissed.

Controller Clarke Again.

Controller Clarke states that $27,000,000 of the Ten-Forty loan was not issued; that recently, however, $3785 have been quietly issued of this old loan, and at six per cent. interest.

The Blairs.

Considerable anxiety is manifested by the Blair family about the confirmation of Frank Blair as Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis. His name will be reported to the Senate by the committee, without any recommendation *pro* or *con*. He is opposed by Senators Brown and Henderson, and has but little prospect of confirmation.

The Navy Yard at League Island.

Yesterday the Committee heard Judge Kelley in favor of the site at League Island. The question, as put by Judge Kelley, is, the transfer of the present Philadelphia yard to League Island. His effort was inspired by all his well-known ability, as well as local preferences, and was deemed one of his most successful efforts—so much so that the friends of League Island seem confident of carrying their point. On the other hand, the opinion more generally prevails that the subject is of too vast consequence to be decided by a Congressional Committee, or the Navy Department, but that the whole subject ought to be referred to a special commission of naval and scientific authorities and experts, to thoroughly examine the various proposed sites, and determine upon the one best adapted to the necessities of the Government, and thus end this long and vexatious controversy. The Committee have now fixed upon Friday morning next as the time when they will decide the question so far as their action goes.

Personal Liberty in Georgia.

The Postmaster of Acworth, Ga., writes to the Auditor of the Post Office Department, enclosing a small sum of money, that his life has been endangered, and the post office nearly destroyed, because he had collected this sum for the United States of an ex-postmaster.

Resigned.

H. H. Starkweather, Postmaster at Norwich, Conn., sent in his resignation to the President to-day.

Political Printing Office.

The proprietors of the *National Intelligencer* have just purchased the extensive job printing office of Polkinhorn & Co., for the purpose of printing Democratic campaign documents on a large scale.

Pennsylvania Soldier Sentenced.

Private Charles H. Bell, 214th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been court martialled for desertion, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

Political Club.

An Andrew Johnson political club was organized in this city last night.

Consul at Galveston.

The President has recognised F. A. Santers as Consul of Wurtemburg at Galveston, Texas.

Admiralty Case.

The Admiralty case now before the United States Supreme Court, on appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, is one of four from the Southern States now ready for argument, and the determination of which was interrupted by the war. There are sixty odd cases pending from the same section, but they cannot be reached during the present term of the Court.

The Rinderpest.

A grazier of Germany has addressed a communication to the Department of State suggesting a means of preventing the spread of the Rinderpest. The theory is that the diseased cattle poison the atmosphere; hence they are to be separated from the healthy animals, and the latter lubricated with petroleum and a small quantity of oil mixed with their food. The communication has been sent to the House Committee on Agriculture.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 21.—The following from the private calendar were passed finally, incorporating the Social Union of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Nation specie basis; Dundas Silver Mountain; Argentine and Great Basin Mining Company; relating to the pressing of hay and straw in Philadelphia; appropriating additional notary in Philadelphia; authorizing the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to extend their road and borrow money; incorporating the Schuylkill Fire Insurance Company of Norristown.

House of Representatives.

After four hours session last night the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bill passed finally.

This morning the following bills passed finally:—

A supplement to the act incorporating the public Stock Exchange Company; incorporating the Odd Fellows' Temple; incorporating the Union Benevolent Railroad Drivers' Association; incorporating the Union Fire Company; continuing the title of Eclectic Medical College; incorporating the College Veterinary Surgeons.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—A violent thunder storm has interrupted telegraphic communication south of Nashville. The remains of the Rebel General Robert Hatton have been brought here to be interred at Lebanon by the Odd Fellows' Society, of which he was Grand Master. Several regiments of Fenians are organizing in Tennessee.

Rumors of Failure and Defalcation.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—There was a rumor currently circulating here yesterday and last night, that A. T. Stewart, of New York, had failed.

There are reports to-day of a heavy defalcation in official quarters here, but it would be improper to mention the name yet.

Affairs at Raleigh, N. C.—Criminal Cases at the South.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20.—The Gee case will last till June. A citizen convicted by the Military Commission at Richmond of the murder of some Union soldiers has been released by the Secretary of War, because of a clerical error in the report. The Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina have turned criminal cases over to the civil courts.

Meeting in Support of the President's Policy.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the adherents of President Johnson was held in this city to-night. Resolutions were adopted favoring the course of the President. The assemblage was addressed by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and other gentlemen.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices weak, there being very little disposition to operate. Government bonds are firmly held, but the transactions are limited. 6s of 1881 sold at 104¼, and 7·30s at 99⅝@99¾; 103¼ was bid for 5-20s; and 90¼ for 10-40s. City loans are without change; the new issue sold at 92.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51, a slight decline; North Pennsylvania at 37, no change; Elmira common at 27, no change; Catawissa preferred at 30½, a decline of ½; common do. at 27½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 62½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 116¾, an advance of ½; and Northern Central at 44½, no change; 55¼ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Minehill; and 20½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 51 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 70 for West Philadelphia; 42 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 14 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares continue in demand for investment. North America sold at 206; and Mechanics' at 28½. 140 was bid for Philadelphia; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Kensington; 53½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 53½ for Commonwealth; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Canal shares there is no material change to notice. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52¼; 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 29 for preferred do.; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 13¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 33 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are very dull and rather lower. Ocean sold at 6⅛@16, a slight decline; and Maple Shade at 2¾, a decline of ¼.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is offered freely at 5@6 per cent. among brokers. Prime commercial paper passes at 7@7½ per cent; good at 8@9; and ordinary at 10@15 per cent. Sterling bills are dull, and prices favor the buyer. Cotton bills are quoted 106@106¼; bankers' sterling, sixty days, 107¼@107⅝; bankers' sterling, three days, 109⅛; commercial, 106½@107; francs, long date, 5·26@5·22½; francs, short date, 5·20@5·18¾. The business of the Sub-Treasury was:—Receipts, $839,423·76—for customs, $400,000; payments, $928,520·81—on account of loan, $207,500; Balance, $85,779,037·66; coin certificates, $65,500.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$1500 U S 7·30s June	99¾	100 sh N Penna	37
$100 City 6s, new	92	100 sh Leh Val	lots 62½
$1060 Allez Co 6s	73	5 sh Elmira R	27
$880 " usq Cnl scrip	54	300 sh Catas	lots 27½
$2000 U S 6s '81	104½	100 sh Cat pf	b5. 30½
10 sh Lehigh Nav	52½	100 sh do	29½
100 sh Reading	51	16 sh Cam & A	lots 116
100 sh do	51¾	100 sh N Centr. s5wn	44½
200 sh do	lots 51	9 sh N Amer Bk	205
100 sh do	b30 51	8 sh Mech Bank	28½
1000 sh do	lots 51	100 sh Ocean	b5 10
100 sh do	51	200 sh do	lots. b30 10
100 sh do	s5 51	100 sh do	b5 9¾

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.	128¼	12 M.	128⅜
11 A. M.	128¼	1 P. M.	128½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	128¼	128½
American Silver, 4s and 5s	123	124
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	119	120
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.—Bark has materially declined. A sale of No. 1 Quercitron at $29 per ton.

There is a steady inquiry for Cloverseed of prime quality, but there is very little of this kind offering, and common is not wanted. Sales of 500 bushels at $5@6 25 for common and choice lots. In Timothy very little doing. We quote at $3 75. Flaxseed is selling in small lots at $2 70@2 75.

The downward movement in gold and exchange continues to have a depressing effect upon the Flour Market, and the transactions, both for shipment and home use, are of a meagre character, not exceeding 800 bbls within the range of $8 25@7 for superfine; $7@8 for extras; $8 25@9 25 for Northwestern extra family; $8 50@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@15 for fancy brands as to quality; the bulk of the sales were of Northwestern in Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing. We quote the former at $4 75@5.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and it is in good demand, with sales of fair and choice red at $2@2 40, and white at $2 30@2 75. Pennsylvania Rye commands 85 cents. In Corn there is rather more doing. Sales of 10 000 bushels yellow afloat, at 70 cents, and 2000 bushels in store at 68 cents, including a lot of white at 70 cents. Oats are quiet, but steady at 49@50 cents per bushel.

White continues very dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $1 28.

—Madame George Sand has just declined to deliver a lecture in Paris, on the ground of extreme awkwardness and timidity. It is related of her that on a visit to a frigate at Toulon she was so embarrassed by the ceremony with which she was received that she made a profound curtsey to the cabin boy, and patted the first lieutenant on the cheek, saying affably, "Good day, my little fellow."

—The census published at the end of every year by the vicariate of Rome shows the population of the city last year to have been 207,338, comprising soldiers, Jews, non-Catholics and prisoners. In the distinction of classes, ecclesiastics and students are put down at 4661; nuns and novices, with their pupils, 4847; soldiers (Pontifical, of course), 4881; non-Catholics, 437; Jews, 4552; condemned prisoners, 321. In 1864 the population was 203,896, so that during the past year it was augmented by 3442 souls.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE ON "THE GLACIERS," by Professor FAIRMAN ROGERS, before the Franklin Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock. This Lecture will be extensively illustrated by photographs, diagrams, and natural crystallizations, thrown with powerful lanterns upon the screen. Tickets 50 cents each secured without extra charge, for sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. 3 21

LITERATURE.

NARRATIVE OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, AND OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE LAKES SHIRWA AND NYASSA, 1858–1864. By David and Charles Livingstone. Harper & Brothers, New York. Philadelphia agents, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A large, well-printed volume of 619 pages, profusely filled with engravings, contains the experience of the Livingstone brothers during a sojourn of six years in the wilds of Africa. The work is written in a style of didactic force, yet each event of the expedition is chronicled with a minuteness which would rival that of Fra Philip or Brother Aguilar. It is not our purpose to follow the travellers through the wild tract, to stand with them in the canebrake, to watch the alligators sport, to bestride with them the half-tamed zebra or gnou, and hunt with them the lion, the leopard, or the antelope. Our business is not with their journey, but with the record of it. Those who seek to hear of unknown prairies, newly discovered lakes, rare tropical flowers, and untutored tribes, must read the volume, and we promise them that time thus spent will not be time wasted. The work is a record of privations, dangers, and difficulties overcome, enemies triumphed over, nature subdued, the mystic circle of civilization broken and extended, and the daring of two men made to accomplish what had vainly been endeavored by the Dons of Portugal for centuries.

The Livingstones started from England on the 10th of March, 1858, and reached the delta of the Zambesi after a pleasant voyage. This delta, they assure us, is far greater in size than that of the Nile, and is capable of rich cultivation, as at certain seasons the Zambesi overflows its banks the same as the great Father of Waters. The general appearance of the river is the same, and we quote the Doctor's description of the first twenty miles:—

"The bread river has many low islands, on which are seen various kinds of waterfowl, such as geese, spoonbills, herons, flamingoes; repulsive crocodiles, as with open jaws they sleep and bask in the sun on the low banks, soon catch the sound of the revolving paddles and glide quietly into the stream. The hippopotamus, having selected some still reach of the river to spend the day, rises from the bottom where he has been enjoying his morning bath after the labors of the night on shore, blows a puff of spray out of his nostrils, shakes the water out of his ears, puts his enormous snout up straight and yawns, sounding a loud alarm to the rest of the herd, with notes as of a monster bassoon."

That rich luxuriance of vegetation which has rendered all tropical countries so famous is excelled in the south of Africa. Nature outdoes her originating power, and fills with verdure every grotto, hill, or valley. We will not endeavor to portray the scenery. Amid countless variety of colored plants, giant trees, vast vines, and ever-varied foliage flit ceaselessly innumerable birds. A delightful chapter is devoted to these warblers, which would charm the ornithologist. We only quote his description of the honey-guide, one of the most remarkable of African birds:—

"How is it that every member of its family has learned that all men, white or black, are fond of honey! The instant the little fellow gets a glimpse of a man, he hastens to greet him with the hearty invitation to come to a bees'-nive and take some honey. He flies on in the proper direction, perches on a tree, and looks back to see if you are following—then on to another and another, until he guides you to the spot. If you do not accept his first invitation he follows you with pressing importunities quite as anxious to lure the stranger to the bees'-hive as other birds are to draw him away from their own nests. Except while on the march, our men were sure to accept the invitation, and manifested the same by a peculiar responsive whistle, meaning, as they said, 'All right, go ahead; we are coming.' The bird never deceived them, but always guided them to a hive of bees, though some had but little honey in store."

Equally remarkable in its intelligence is the bird that guards the buffalo and rhinoceros:—

"The grass is often so tall and dense that one could go close up to these animals quite unperceived; but the guardian bird, sitting on the beast, sees the approach of danger, flaps its wings and screams, which causes its bulky charge to rush off from a foe he has neither seen nor heard; for his reward the vigilant little watcher has the pick of the parasites of his fat friend."

After a varied voyage up the Zambesi, noting the incidents of the trip, watching the beauties and changes of nature, following the herd of rare animals, and investigating the peculiarities of the people, our travellers reach Lake Shirwa. It has acquired a fabulous celebrity, which the Doctor scatters to the wind. It is only a brackish body of water, surrounded by mountains, without any outlet, and is sixty miles in length and thirty in breadth. It is separated by a narrow strip of land from its really noted neighbor, Lake Nyassa. This famous lake is two hundred miles in length and fifty in width. Never before in Africa had the traveller seen anything like the dense population on the shores of the Nyassa. Towards the southern end there was observed an almost unbroken chain of villages, crowds assembled to gaze at the novel spectacle of a boat under sail, and whenever the party landed they were immediately surrounded by men, women, and children, all anxious to see the "chirombo," or wild animals, feed; the arrival of white men in one of the villages of the Nyassa exciting much the same kind of interest as that occasioned by the presence of the hippopotamus on the banks of the Thames. The people were, however, on the whole inoffensive, only lifting slyly the edges of the tent, as boys do the curtains of a travelling menagerie at home, and exclaiming "Chirombo! chirombo!" *i. e.*, wild beasts fit to be eaten.

The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of rough iron tools.

Returning again to the banks of the Shire river, the party continued their trip. There is probably no part of the world in which game is so abundant as along the Zambesi and the Shire. Antelopes, elephants, rhinoceroses, wild pigs, and zebras fairly cover the banks, and make alive the forest. Elephant hunting is described as dangerous but exciting sport, because of the size of the game. Many Englishmen, Dr. Livingstone says, "although first-rate shots at home, are notorious for the number of their misses on first trying to shoot in Africa. Everything is on such a large scale, and there is such a glare of bright sunlight, that some time is required to enable them to judge of distances. 'Is it wounded?' inquired a gentleman of his dark attendant, after firing at an antelope. 'Yes! the ball went right into his heart.' These mortal wounds never proving fatal, he desired a friend, who understood the language, to explain to the man that he preferred the truth in every case, 'He is my father,' replied the native, 'and I thought he would be displeased if I told him that he never hits at all.'"

After a rather monotonous account of adventures, all similar in their character, we come to the great event of the work, the discovery and naming of the Great Zambesi Falls. To them Dr. Livingstone gave the title of Victoria Falls. According to his description they rival Niagara. As this discovery is the most important, and the phenomenon of nature one which we of America had heretofore imagined to be exclusively our own, we will quote at large from his description.

The London *Quarterly Review* pronounces them "without question the most wonderful waterfalls in the world." We do not, however, yield the crown which has for centuries set on Niagara's brow. The native name is Mosi-oatunya, or "smoke sounding." Its fame had been far diffused in Africa, for when Dr. Livingstone was on an excursion in the interior, in 1851, a chief, who resided two hundred miles from the Falls, asked, "Have you any smoke soundings in your country?" When the river is in flood, the columns of vapor, resplendent in the morning sun with double and sometimes triple rainbows, are visible for a distance of ten miles. They are caused by a sudden compression of the water falling into a narrow wedge-like fissure. The Fall must have originated in an earthquake which produced a deep transverse crack across the river's bed—a mass of hard basaltic rock—and which is prolonged from the left bank for thirty or forty miles. The description of this magnificent cascade, so unique in its character, will be read with interest:—

"It is rather a hopeless task to endeavor to convey an idea of it in words, since, as was remarked on the spot, an accomplished painter, even by a number of views, could but impart a faint impression of the glorious scene. The probable mode of its formation may, perhaps, help to the conception of its peculiar shape. Niagara has been formed by a wearing back of the rock over which the river falls; and during a long course of ages it has gradually receded, and left a broad, deep, and pretty straight trough in front. It goes on wearing back daily, and may yet discharge the lakes from which its river—the St. Lawrence—flows. But the Victoria Falls have been formed by a crack right across the river, in the hard, black basaltic rock which there formed the bed of the Zambesi. The lips of the crack are still quite sharp, save about three feet of the edge over which the river rolls. The walls go sheer down from the lips without any projecting crag, or symptom of stratification or dislocation. When the mighty rift occurred no change of level took place in the two parts of the bed of the river thus rent asunder; consequently in coming down the river to Garden Island, the water suddenly disappears, and we see the opposite side of the cleft, with grass and trees growing where once the river ran, on the same level as that part of its bed on which we sail. The first crack is, in length, a few yards more than the breadth of the Zambesi, which by measurement we found to be a little over 1860 yards, but this number we resolved to retain as indicating the year in which the Fall was for the first time carefully examined. The main stream here runs nearly north and south, and the cleft across it is nearly east and west. The depth of the rift was measured by lowering a line, to the end of which a few bullets and a foot of white cotton cloth were tied; one of us lay with his head over a projecting crag, and watched the descending calico, till, after his companions had paid out 310 feet, the weight rested on a sloping projection, probably fifty feet from the water below, the actual bottom being still further down. The white cloth now appeared the size of a crown piece; on measuring the width of this cleft by sextant, it was found at Garden Island, its narrowest part, to be eighty yards, and at its broadest somewhat more. Into this chasm, of twice the depth of Niagara Falls, the river, a full mile wide, rolls with a deafening roar; and this is Mosi-os-tunya, or the Victoria Falls.

"Looking from Garden Island, down to the bottom of the abyss, nearly half a mile of water, which has fallen ever that portion of the Falls to our right or west of our point of view, is seen collected in a narrow channel twenty or thirty yards wide, and flowing at exactly right angles to its previous course, to our left; while the other half, or that which fell over the eastern portion of the Falls, is seen to the left of the narrow channel below, coming towards our right. Both waters unite midway, in a fearful boiling whirlpool, and find an outlet by a crack situated at right angles to the fissure of the Falls. This outlet is about 1170 yards from the western end of the chasm, and some 600 from its eastern end; the whirlpool is at its commencement. The Zambesi, now apparently not more than twenty or thirty yards wide, rushes and surges south through the narrow escape channel, for 130 yards; then enters a second chasm somewhat deeper and nearly parallel with the first. Abandoning the bottom of the eastern half of this second chasm to the growth of large trees, it turns sharply and commences a gigantic serpentine course."

Future investigation may solve the question of rivalry between these two great evidences of nature's freaks; but until after thorough investigation, and well-compared examination, we are loth to believe that even the fabulous mysteries of unknown Africa can surpass the authenticated wonders of our own land. But we must hasten over the wonders which his tale reveals, and come to the other great fruit of his investigations—the question of slavery. We should be glad to avoid any reflection on the conduct of a power calling itself Christian, and boasting for its monarch the title of servant of Christ; but the testimony given is of interest, and truth is more powerful than idle professions.

Dr. Livingstone accuses the Portuguese Government of a gross neglect of its duty in omitting to put in force the laws which have been enacted for the suppression of the slave-trade in its African possessions, if not of direct complicity with its colonial officers in the iniquitous traffic. It is carried on, he says, in connection with the trade in ivory, and from fifteen to twenty canoes have been seen on the Upper Zambesi freighted with slaves for the Portuguese settlements. Dr. Livingstone asserts that he was not only the first to see slavery in its origin in this part of Africa, but to trace it through all its revolting phases. He had not only seen tribe arrayed against tribe for the capture of slaves, but he had been in places where family was arrayed against family, and every house was protected by a stockade. Tribes the highest in intelligence were found morally the most degraded, the men freely selling their own wives and grown-up daughters. On the shores of Lake Nyassa the slave merchants were at the time of his visit paying two yards of calico, worth one shilling, for a boy, and four yards for a good-looking girl. Barbarism must be the inevitable condition of a land where such practices exist. Of this revelation the *British Quarterly* well says:—

"If the statements which Dr. Livingstone has made in the face of the world are incapable, as we fear they are, of being denied, a heavy responsibility rests upon the Portuguese Government if it should fail to interpose in the most summary manner, call its officers to a strict account, and put an end forever in Eastern Africa to a system which is a disgrace to the Portuguese name. These decayed settlements on the remote shores of the Indian Ocean—the melancholy relics of a dominion which was once exercised for nobler purposes than the traffic in human flesh and blood—seem now to be kept up only for the maintenance of a few military pensioners. The terrible lesson which the last few years have taught the world has not failed to impress the most impassive of powers. Spain, the most inveterate of European offenders, has taken the lesson to heart, and resolved to abandon forever the abominable traffic in man; and Portugal is now alone branded with the stigma of this atrocious crime. We entertain no doubt that the development of legitimate trade with the regions in which its African settlements are situated, would prove of far greater benefit in a material sense than any that can possibly result to it from the slave trade."

Here, then, we must close our review, neglecting for want of space to enter into any of the new lights thrown upon the source of the Nile. The work of Dr. Livingstone is one of deep interest, and merits the universal attention it is exciting throughout Great Britain. The number of reviews through which it has passed is legion. We are glad that its pleasures are thrown open to us through the indefatigable industry of the Harpers. We cannot close this brief notice without quoting, from the *Westminster Review*, the intention of the Doctor's future actions:—

"The death of the Baron van der Decken has been recently announced. Nothing daunted, however, by the comparative failure of his recent essay to throw Africa open to civilizing influences, Dr. Livingstone is again devoting himself to the great object he has at heart. Under the sanction of Government, co-operating with the Geographical Society, and assisted by a munificent donation from a private friend of £1000, he proposes to ascend the Rovuma, or some other river north of Cape Delgado, and accomplish that task of substituting legitimate commerce for slave traffic on the east coast, which, as he declares, has been so successfully executed on the west. He will thus be beyond the confines of the so-called Portuguese territory, secure from the authorized obstructions and evil influences which thwarted him in his recent expedition. Another object will be to pass along the northern end of the Lake Nyassa and round the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, for the purpose of ascertaining the watershed of that part of Africa. What will be the result of this new enterprise we must wait with patience to know, but, at the same time, with the satisfactory conviction, that if consummate qualifications can ensure success, it will be beyond all doubt successful."

SAINT MARTIN'S SUMMER.

This is the title of a new novel by Miss Annie H. M. Brewster, the authoress of "Compensation," and published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, in their usual style of elegance. The work contains the travels of the supposed authoress and two of her female friends from Switzerland to Naples and their residence in that city during St. Martin's Summer, which answers to our Indian Summer in the south of Europe. The characters are well drawn and supported throughout the book, and the two love stories, which form the main portion of all that is not descriptive in the work, are well told and interest the reader, especially that which has an unhappy ending. The tale abounds with accounts of works of art, paintings, statuary, and architecture, which convey much information upon those subjects to the reader, and the historical details respecting the kingdom of Naples in some of the most interesting of its eras, are most instructive. Very lively accounts are given of visits to the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and of an ascent to the summit of Mount Vesuvius during an eruption from the sides of the mountain. In point of style, the work is all that could be desired, and it cannot fail to meet with acceptance among a large class of readers.

T. B. PETERSON'S WORKS.—We are glad to be able to confirm the prophecy made by us, that the "Fortune-Seeker" would have one of the largest sales and create the greatest excitement of any of Mrs. Southworth's works. The demand for it has been remarkable, and thousands have been absorbed in its plot, and sympathized and shuddered with its heroine. It is unnatural, but told in very fascinating style.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Financial Projects—Foreign and Domestic.

From the Times.

Some two years ago an eccentric gentleman of this city published a grand plan for the payment of our national debt by voluntary subscriptions of the people. The project was subsequently taken up and advocated with great intensity by one of our city contemporaries. Quite a number of people put down their names for sums varying from one dollar to a hundred thousand dollars—"put down their names," we say—for we never heard of any of them paying their subscriptions into the National Treasury. Indeed, if we remember aright, the payment of any one of the sums was dependent upon the subscription of the whole; and this made it a pretty safe thing for anybody to subscribe any sum whatever. After much noise, and a melancholy failure, the whole thing was dropped; and it is now only remembered as a ridiculous nine days' wonder.

We only recall it now for the purpose of mentioning that a movement of analogous character has been started in the new Kingdom of Italy. It goes under the title of *Consorzio Nazionale*, and the proposition is to begin by raising four hundred millions of dollars by national and voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of ultimately getting rid of the national debt. The proposition was originally made by the editor of a Turin newspaper, the *Gazetta del Popolo*, who had doubtless heard of the great American scheme; and the Prince of Cavignano has been induced to accept the Presidency of the Central Committee. One of the writers tells us that as a "demonstration it will be magnificent, and will astonish Europe and the sceptics of *Italia una*." But we observe that already the Turinese accuse the Tuscans and Florentines with being backward in the matter; and this initial quarrel is a sufficient indication of how the whole thing will end. It will assuredly end in Italy as it did in the United States, in smoke.

But the Italians can now learn another and a more edifying financial lesson from America. The great difficulty of the new kingdom is of a financial character, as ours threatened being a couple of years ago. We have already got over the worst of it. Our finances are working themselves into excellent shape, and our prospects for the future are not cause of concern. Our debt is certainly heavy enough: but yet, within a short year after the close of the great war which produced the debt, we have actually begun the process of diminishing its volume, and have proven that we can even continue this and at the same time diminish the public burdens from taxation. Our financial strength is constantly increasing, and our credit abroad is steadily improving. There is no thought of a breach of the public honor, and no fear that any obligation of the Government will fail of fulfilment. Every month the Treasury exhibits are more cheerful, and every revenue return shows them to be on a broader basis. In short, while Italian finances have been in the most desperate condition ever since the establishment of the kingdom under Victor Emanuel, American finances have been strengthening ever since the close of our war, and bid fair presently to stand on an an equality with those of the most favored nations.

In attempting, however, to make an application to the case of Italy of the means by which, and the circumstances under which, all this has been effected, there is considerable difficulty encountered at the very outset. The Italian financiers are not destitute of charity, and the natural resources of Italy are unsurpassed by any country on the earth. The Italian Government is at once strong and liberal, and the Italian people are acquiring a broad sentiment of patriotism. But there are a number of very serious drawbacks to the immediate prosperity of Italy, such as we do not suffer from in this country. First, but perhaps not the most important, is the great standing army of three hundred thousand men, which seems to be permanently fastened on the Italian nation.

It is the sustenance of this heavy army which is the main burden of the Government, and one of the principal obstacles in the way of financial prosperity. We disbanded our army of a million of men as soon as our war was ended; but Italy does not consider it possible to diminish her army, menaced as she constantly is by Austria, and in danger of trouble with other of the Catholic powers on account of the Pope. Then again, the ecclesiastical system of Italy seriously and fatally affects the interests of the people and the State. From it there is no feasible way of escape visible, while under it the development of the Italian people is impossible. From such an incubus, we in America are happily free. Then, again, the character of the Italian people as a whole—viewed in reference to the States of the South as well as of the North, to the people of all social classes and gradations—is not as energetic, industrious, and self-dependent as that of the American people. Besides the army and the ecclesiastical orders, there are great classes of non-producers and idlers; and these, put all together, make up a large proportion of the population that do not contribute to the national wealth, but actually enfeeble its power. Ignorance, superstition, and indolence are their fundamental characteristics, and these are not the growth of a day, but the product of centuries, which seem now almost to have become permanently fixed. We know no way by which this can be quickly changed. Difficult as it would be to get rid of the army, or be relieved from ecclesiastical clogs, it would be easy to achieve success in both compared with the achievement of success in the enlargement of the national energies, and the elevation of national habitudes. The great, broad basis of the financial strength and the material prosperity of the United States lies not alone or mainly in the national resources of the country, but in the characteristics of the American people—their universal industry, energy, intelligence, and freedom.

The Report on Domestic Industry.

From the Tribune.

The Special Commission for examining the sources of national revenue and the means of collecting the same, has just issued another of its valuable Supplementary Reports, showing the relations of foreign trade to our industrial interests.

It points out forcibly that the burden of our internal taxation is oppressive to the producing interests of the country; and that we are suffering from excessive importations of foreign goods, the product of cheap capital and ill-paid labor. If we would encourage national progress and independence without debasing our laborers, we must protect them against unscrupulous foreign competition. We must check this exchange of promises to pay for goods we do not need, or ought to make for ourselves. The necessary burdens entailed by the war are heavy enough without adding to them by the self-same means that cripples our industry. In a word, it is time we should stop enriching foreigners who make us their creditors, but rather develop our own resources, and give competent support to our toiling millions.

After having gone over the whole field of taxation, both home and foreign, the Committee recommends that the load should be largely taken from our own staple products and laid upon demoralizing, ruinous foreign importations. That is the most beneficent, as it is also the most trustworthy source of revenue.

It is more easily and cheaply collected. Obviously, any system of taxation, whether of customs or excise, ought to be fairly and rigidly enforced. A vital objection to our present system is the difficulty of collecting all that is imposed. It operates as a premium upon fraud, perjury, and dishonesty, debauches the public conscience, and doubles the taxes of honest men. Taxation, like punishment, should depend as much upon its certainty as its severity for efficiency. Recent developments in the Internal Revenue Bureau lead us to believe that not a third of the taxes imposed are collected. The outcry against the tariff also would be more excusable if the duties were paid. The rates have to be put up in order to collect the thirty per cent. which it is estimated evades duty.

The Committee recommends a change from ad valorem to specific duties, and we think lays too much stress upon its value. Notoriously, great frauds are practised in our Custom Houses by means of false invoices. The appraisement system is found to work badly. This reports cites instances of wine, which were invoiced at fifty per cent. less than the market price of the same goods at the port of shipment. But the bulk of our importations consists of fine fabrics and articles which cannot be well appraised even by experts. The difficulty seems to be rather the enforcement of any system than a choice of methods. Change the duties from ad valorem to specific, that is to say from cost to quantity, and the dishonest importer simply fixes the other margin of his invoice. Instead of diminished prices he puts diminished quantities. The same difficulty experienced in the Appraiser's Department would be felt in the Examiner's Department. Besides, the law as now interpreted works in favor of the great monopolists who buy their fabrics at the manufactories in interior Europe, while the smaller dealers pay duty on the added freights, costs, etc., to the great markets.

In the interest of justice and truth, as well as the national economy, a committee might be appointed, similar to that now stirring up the vigorous enforcement of the Internal Revenue law, to examine into the working and usage of the custom houses, that of New York in particular.

Congress and the Excluded States—What Their Representatives Ought to Do.

From the Herald.

There is no telling when the Representatives and Senators elected to Congress from the late Rebel States will be admitted. There is but a shadowy prospect during the present session, even for the unquestionably loyal members from Tennessee, a State which was reconstructed under the appointments and supervision of President Lincoln. As for the other States of the late Rebel Confederacy, their chances of restoration this side of the next Presidential contest are exceedingly doubtful from present appearances. Meantime the Reconstruction Committee of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Fessenden have it all their own way. They produce their witnesses to prove the dangerous disloyalty prevailing in all the excluded States, and the testimony thus collected is published and sown broadcast over all the country; and all this time the Southern Senators and Representatives elect (most interested) are denied a hearing on the floor of either house.

Thus situated the question naturally recurs, is there no way whereby these men may present their claims and the claims of their respective States before Congress and the country? Yes: there is the simple and popular medium of a convention, through which they may be heard. Let all the Senators and Representatives elected to Congress from the lately rebellious States, then, meet together in Washington, or some other convenient place, in the form of a convention, for the consideration of their present position, and the course best adapted to secure the recognition of the claims of their several States to an early readmission into Congress. In such a convention the discussion of what the States interested have done, what they are doing, and what they expect to do, as loyal members of the Union, under the new order of things, would contribute, no doubt, a vast amount of useful information to Congress and the people of the Northern States. Finally, in the shaping of a memorial to Congress, submitting their claims and asking what additional safeguards and securities for the Union and the freedmen will be deemed sufficient to reopen the doors of Congress to the South, the convention may bring the Reconstruction Committee at least to a clear understanding.

Such an understanding would be a great point gained; for we are all in doubt as to what conditions precedent will satisfy the present Congress of the fitness of the excluded States to a restoration to both houses. Nor can the people of those States act intelligently or with any assurance of success, in reference to Congress, without knowing the conditions they will be required to meet. In this view, therefore, if in no other, the convention indicated would be a good movement. Indeed, we think that some such proceeding has become necessary to secure the defendants in the premises a fair and full opportunity to lay their claims before Congress and the country, and to secure, if possible, a statement of the conditions essential to a readmission of the late Rebel States into the national councils. We hope that the Representatives and Senators elect from those States will act upon this suggestion. We know of nothing better that they can now undertake in behalf of themselves or their constituents. We know of no other movement better calculated than this to effect a speedy understanding between Congress and the South.

How Would the Negroes Vote?

From the World.

The radicals, who were enraptured two or three days ago at the sudden conversion of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, to negro suffrage, begin to fear they have "caught a Tartar" since they learn that the resolution offered by Mr. Stewart was drawn by his father-in-law, Henry S. Foote, ex-member of the defunct Confederate Congress. But they need feel no alarm, as the sudden admission of all the Southern negroes to the elective franchise is opposed by a mass of arguments and a mass of prejudice sufficient to prevent it apart, and insurmountable together. Still, Mr. Stewart's proposition is the fairest yet presented from the negro suffrage side. It offers to the South that if it will accept universal suffrage, it shall have, in exchange, universal amnesty and complete exemption from all penal consequences and political disabilities growing out of the Rebellion.

If the radicals believe this proposition has no chance of success, they will advocate it as a means of covering the odium of naked negro suffrage. But if the South were to show any symptoms of accepting it, the radicals would oppose it. The question would then be, "How will the negroes vote?" So long as they remained the ignorant set of creatures they now are, they would vote under control of some kind; and it would be strange if the whites among whom they live, by whom they are employed, to whom they owe debts, whose judgment they are accustomed to respect, did not exert a greater ascendancy over them than the whites of distant States, who, even if they understood the negro mind, have no easy means of communication with it. The Southern politicians have great skill in the tactics of popular elections. What could a few stump speakers from the North accomplish against the millions of Southerners who are on the ground from year's end to year's end, constantly moulding the negro mind to their purposes?

As the negroes become enlightened they will see that their interests are identified with those of their section; that they cannot thrive by measures that oppress and impoverish the South. If the agricultural interest of the South is depressed by exorbitant tariffs, such of the negroes as are mere laborers will suffer in their wages; such of them as rise to be proprietors, in the prices of their products; and all alike in the high cost of manufactured goods. There is no likelihood that such a people would vote with New England against their own interests. As they expect to live always in the South, they will naturally have the pride, the prejudices, the sympathies, the antipathies of their section; and when some of them begin to rise in the social scale, they will be more likely to court the class above than the class below them.

Why not, then, accept negro suffrage as the speediest solution of the reconstruction problem? Because, in the first place, as President Johnson has so often asserted, the subject belongs exclusively to the States, and until the Constitution is altered, the Federal Government has no jurisdiction over it. When proposed as a Constitutional amendment, the eleven States in question have complete power to defeat it; and the absurdity of making voters of ignorant millions who have not acquired the independent spirit of freemen, will prevent their ratifying such an amendment. Another reason for not acceding to this proposition is, that the radicals will never offer it in good faith. So far as they adopt the proposition to couple universal amnesty with universal suffrage, it is a lure to decoy unsuspecting people into incautious committals in favor of negro voting. They will then turn around and say, it it is safe with amnesty it cannot be objectionable without it.

If the Freedmen's Bureau bill had been passed over the veto, the radicals, by carrying the next presidential election, would have had an extensive agency for controlling the negro vote. By keeping out the South till after the election, and manipulating the negroes afterwards, they hoped to protract their ascendancy in the politics of the country. But since the veto, negro suffrage in the South would not benefit them; and if they offer to compromise on it and amnesty, it will be only because they are confident it will not be accepted before the Presidential election; to carry which by excluding the South is their last hope for extending a short lease of power.

The New Orleans Mayoralty.

From the World.

Another electioneering trick of the Republicans has exploded to damage its inventors. The cue of the Republicans, during the Connecticut canvass, is to pretend that there is no substantial difference between the President and Congress. Whenever they can lay hold of any act of the President's not in direct contravention of their policy, they parade it; and as there is little of this sort to find, they do not scruple to invent. Last week telegrams were sent to all the newspapers stating that the President had forbidden Mr. Monroe, the Mayor elect of New Orleans, to enter on the duties of his office. But the actual communications sent by the President to New Orleans adale this electioneering egg before it has had time to hatch. Mr. Johnson was first addressed by Mr. Kennedy, the outgoing Mayor, to ask if he should deliver over the office and its records to the Mayor elect.

The President replied that he had no information either showing that the election was unfairly conducted or that the new Mayor could not qualify, and that, in the absence of such information, the fair presumption was that all is regular. Subsequently, Mr. Monroe, learning that an effort was making to prevent his inauguration, addressed the President to ask whether he should enter on the duties of his office, affirming, at the same time, his loyalty and ability to take the oath. The President replied by transmitting a copy of his message to Mr. Kennedy; which is equivalent to saying that he did not propose to interfere.

The trick of sending false telegrams all over the country misrepresenting the position of the President will recoil upon its authors. It brings into clearer prominence the fact that it is only by fiction and misrepresentation that the Radicals can make out even any seeming agreement between the President and themselves.

Rich Men of the Day.

The new residence of Jay Cooke, the banker, is situated on Chelton Hill, eight miles from Philadelphia, and is built in the French style, with steep slate roofs and massive plastered chimneys. It is now quite finished, exteriorly, and will contain fifty bed chambers, a chapel, a gymnasium, a library, and all the accessories to the palatial home of a Christian banker. Its dimensions probably exceed those of any private residence on the continent. It is pierced with about eighty great windows, and has within its spacious court-yard. There is a porch in front of Pennsylvania granite, capped with a shield and monogram, and the rear, which faces the celebrated rural drive called the "Serpentine," is two-faced, terminating in a grand balcony, and in a bay-window, the latter of itself large as a dwelling-house. The grounds, which make the crest and slopes of a tall hill, are already set out with evergreens and silvery foliages, and an elderly and manorial wood stretches to the front, up the sides of a steep precipice, at the foot of which runs a pastoral stream, debouching into fish ponds, and dropping into waterfalls. The house is a marvel to the Quaker people around it, and as an architectural enterprise, for America, rivals Cologne Cathedral. It is said that half a million dollars will be expended in it. Mr. Cooke, whose origin was quite humble, has always been noted for his humane and republican virtues. He owns a church near his house, on the Old York Road, and his present ambition is to have a national day of fasting and gift-offerings set apart, whereon all the rich people of the country shall subscribe to a tremendous charitable fund. An Episcopal Theological Seminary, it is said, will soon be established on Chelton Hill, and to it he will give twenty acres of ground, and fifty thousand dollars.—*New York Citizen.*

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 6

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 8 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

5-20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7-30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
40c. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 3 6 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 804 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

POLICE ITEMS.—Henry Williams and Charles Warner had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday on the charge of hotel robbery. The accused lodged at the hotel No. 929 Market street, about two weeks ago, occupying room No. 21. In the course of the night room No. 23 was entered and robbed of some clothing and money. The accused left the hotel the next morning, and a few days ago were arrested on another charge. They were held to answer the charge last preferred.

Joseph Brooks and George Brooks, colored men, were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing law books from the building No. 708 Walnut street, which is occupied for offices by members of the Bar. The accused had access to the rooms to sweep them and to make fires, and books have disappeared from several of the rooms within a few weeks. None of them, however, have been traced to the possession of the accused. They were held for a further hearing by Alderman Beitler.

William Bates was arrested yesterday for the alleged theft of a bundle of stockings from the front of store No. 15 S. Second street. He was committed for trial.

John J. Collins had a final hearing before Recorder Eneu yesterday, on the charge of being concerned in the sale of lottery policies. A witness was examined who testified that he had sold policies for several years at a place in St. Mary street, and that during a portion of that time he had made returns to Collins. He also testified that he had received a Government license from Collins. The Recorder will announce his decision in the case to-day.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.—The Seventh Anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church was held last evening. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the audience chamber was filled in all parts by the friends of the Association. The exercises were commenced by singing the Lord's Prayer by the choir, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Murdoch, of Boston. The annual report was read by the Secretary, Mr. William Syckelmoore, Jr., from which it appears that the canvassers, all members of the Association, visited during the past year 3272 houses, distributed 26,056 pages of tracts, 1846 religious books, and obtained a large number of Sunday School scholars. The report also states that the regular weekly meetings of the Association have been very well attended. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. G. A Peltz, Pastor of the Tabernacle Church; E. R. Beadle, D. D., lately a missionary to Syria; and the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. The officers of the Association for the present year are—John D. Ford, President; George Stringer, Vice-President; and W. Syckelmoore, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACT—ITS LEGALITY TO BE TESTED.—D. W. Sellers, Esq., on behalf of Henry McKinley and Samuel Rhodes, has filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, against the city of Philadelphia and Morton McMichael, Mayor, and J. R. Lyndall, Controller, praying for an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the recent contract entered into by the Mayor for cleansing the streets of the city. The defendants contend that the ordinance authorizing the contract is in violation of law—first, in not requiring by the terms thereof a previous advertisement for proposals; second, in supplying a department of the city with labor for a term of years, without requiring a previous advertisement for proposals; and third, in conferring upon a Joint Committee of Councils direct executive duty, in palpable violation of the 50th section of the act of 1854. They therefore ask that the ordinance to authorize the Mayor to contract for the cleansing of the streets of the city shall be declared unlawful. The argument in the case will take place on Friday next.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—The second of the series of meetings inaugurated by the Fenian Brotherhood was held last evening, at Sansom Street Hall. Mr. John Hasson presided, and stirring addresses were delivered by Mr. Stephen J. Meany and Major Haggerty. The speakers urged the necessity of liberal subscriptions to the Irish bonds, that the sinews might be provided without which Irish independence could not be obtained. The wrongs of Ireland were referred to in a manner calculated to awaken deep sympathy. General B. F. Mullen was expected to be present, but he did not come. A despatch was received from him, in which he said that he could not leave New York then, but expected to do so to-day. His despatch read, "An envoy is here; all is well and fine at home." The meeting was largely attended.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. Snell, who died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound on the 12th instant. Though a despatch was received at the Central Telegraph on the 12th, announcing her death, the Coroner did not conclude to hold an inquest till a day or two ago, and then the body, which had been buried in a cemetery at Norristown, had to be disinterred and brought back to the city. A post mortem examination was made, the result of which was that death resulted from concussion and compression of the brain. The physician who attended Mrs. Snell stated in the certificate that death was caused by a shock to the nervous system. The Coroner's inquest was not concluded yesterday.

PARADE OF FIREMEN.—A meeting of delegates from five fire companies was held in Germantown on Monday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a parade in a few weeks, when the Franklin Engine Company of Germantown will house a new and beautiful steam fire engine. Mr. C. K. Miskey, of the Washington Engine Company, of Germantown, was elected Chief Marshal for the occasion.

THE CITY TREASURY.—During the past week the receipts into the City Treasury amounted to $151,663·05, of which $125,750 was from taxes of 1866, and $21,212·47 from water rents. The payments during the same period amounted to $186,471·06. Of this amount, $42,486·23 was paid to the Gas Department; $15,300 on account of the Bounty Loan No. 2, and $70,714·10 on warrants dated prior to 1864.

ANOTHER PASSENGER RAILWAY.—An effort is being made by some of the parties identified with the Broad Street Railway scheme to procure the passage of a bill for building a passenger railway on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, and to run through nearly every other principal street in the city not now occupied by railways.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Horticultural Society held its meeting and monthly exhibition at the hall, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets, last evening. There was the usual display of flowers and plants. Professor Nyce, of Cleveland, Ohio, explained the principle of his fruit-preserving house, and showed specimens of fruit.

CURE FOR THE RINDERPEST.—Dr. William Schmœle, an eminent physician of this city, after a long and patient investigation of this disease, in connection with other epidemics, has come to the conclusion that the Rinderpest is caused by parasites growing in the skin, and can be checked by washing the animals with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

ACCIDENTS.—A man, while walking in Second street, above Vine, fell into the cellar at Evans' carpet store, and was severely injured.

A small boy named Kruce, whose parents reside near the Falls bridge, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, was killed yesterday afternoon by being accidentally shot. The Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest on the body.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The various lodges of Odd Fellows in Camden seem to be in a prosperous condition, new members being taken in and initiated at nearly every meeting. The recent exhibitions of benevolence manifested by these orders have given them a public popularity, and incited many to apply for admission into membership.

PRESENTATION TO A FIREMAN.—On Monday evening Mr. Charles A. Brown was the recipient of a handsome silver tea-set from the members of the Harmony Fire Company, as an appreciation of their esteem for him as a fellow-member and faithful officer of that organization, he having served in the position of secretary of the company for upwards of twenty-five years. The presentation was made on behalf of the company by the president, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 6:45 Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
MR. B. YOUNG.
MR. B. YOUNG.
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
THE STOLEN JEWELS,
with new scenery by Richard Smith, elegant appointments by John Dasey, mechanical effects by Joseph Strahan.
M. Grandlieu.....Mr. B. YOUNG
Other characters by the strength of the Company.
To conclude with
THE LONE STAR.
THE LONE STAR.
Felix.....Mr. B. YOUNG
FRIDAY EVENING, March 23,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. T. WARD,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 24,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the distinguished American comedian,
MR. HACKETT.
WEDNESDAY—Shakespeare's great historical play, in five acts, entitled
KING HENRY IV.
including the battle of Shrewsbury and death of "Hotspur."
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
who has been especially engaged as "Henry Percy," surnamed "Hotspur."
Sir John Falstaff (Shakespeare's greatest comic creation), last time.....Mr. HACKETT
THURSDAY—Mr. HACKETT as "Falstaff in Love," in
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Ford, the Jealous Husband.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. HACKETT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
Engagement of the world-famed actor
CHARLES DILLON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 19,
AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BELPHEGOR,
THE MONTEBANK.
Belphegor.....CHARLES DILLON
Madelaine, his wife.....Miss E. Price
Fanfaronade.....Stuart Robson
Duke de Montebaron.....Mr. Mackey
Viscount de Horcule.....Mr. Marlowe
Scene—France. Time—1814.
To conclude with the new farce.
THE KITCHEN BELLE.
Pitcher of the Police.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF CHARLES DILLON.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
Immense success of the brilliant
FOWLER SISTERS,
BILLY HOLMES,
The Great Comic Singer.
MR. JOHN SENIA
And his Wonderful Straw Piano.
SPLENDID BALLETS. BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
EVERY EVENING
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
Between E. J. Plunkett, Champion, and Robert T. Ryall.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies.
FOR SALE AT ALL BILLIARD SALOONS, and CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
The number of Cards being limited, persons who desire to witness this elegant game will do well to secure their tickets as early as practicable. 3 14 7t

BURGESS, PENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTRELS
will open for a short season, commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, March 20,
AT THE
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT.
MINSTRELS' CARNIVAL OF FUN.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
The Great Confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES.
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD,
THE MOST PERFECT ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE.
No stale jokes. Everything new.
TWENTY BRILLIANT STARS,
LED BY
COOL BURGESS, ARCHIE HUGHES,
T. B. PENDERGAST, AND FRANK BOWLES.
New and Choice Songs, Ballads, and Superb Instrumentation; Pathetic, Descriptive, Sentimental, and Operatic Music, Comic Recitations, etc.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; performance will commence at 8 o'clock.
Secured seats can be had during the week at TURNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 109 S. TENTH Street, Assembly Buildings. 3 19 6t

THE FAVORITES OF THE METROPOLIS!
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, March 26, 1866.
The original and world-famed
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
From No. 514 Broadway, New York (organized in 1851), their first travelling tour in ten years.
The rare talents of the chief artistes of this superb contralto of minstrel celebrities have won for the Wood's a pre eminence over all other troupes in the world. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
3 21 6t COOL WHITE, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE EASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 11

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 130 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the trial working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professor Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore.
Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hairs softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 smw3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
A. BROWN.
3 2 3m

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's Press office.
Charles H. Graffen, Sunday Mercury office.
James Nolen, Inquirer office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 523 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Frankiin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Mares, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
F. W. Hewart, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 805 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Eureka's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
L. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents.
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.
C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free. 3 7 3m
In all cases where the above Preparations fail to make a cure the money will be refunded.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 FINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16
THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, March 12, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15, 11·15 A. M., 3·30, 5·30 and 11·30 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 4·30 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·30, and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., 12·37, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·30 A. M. Way Mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·50 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 7·40 and 9·52 A. M., and 3·23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·50 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6·30 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4·45 P. M.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 901 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	10·00 "
Fast Line	at	12 00 M.
Parkesburg	at	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at	5·30 "
Erie Mail	at	9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at	11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8·30 "
Parkesburg	at	9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	at	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4·40 "
Day Express	at	5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9·10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES.
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 10 No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 6·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars on the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 3·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Philipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drivers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 226 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8½ down train, and 5¾ and 8¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8·20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5¾, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866.

The Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Line.

We publish elsewhere in our issue to-day an appeal to the merchants and capitalists of our city, from the Directors of the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company. The address is one which merits the careful consideration of our citizens. It sets forth that six hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the stock of the Company, the condition of the subscription being that four lines of steamers shall be run from this port to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans.

In order, however, that the line should be permanent and remunerative, and should consist of substantial steamers, properly adapted in size and construction to the ports to which they will severally run, not less than one million of dollars will be necessary. For the remaining $370,000 they appeal to the public spirit and enterprise of our citizens.

When the design of starting the proposed line was originated, six hundred thousand dollars was deemed sufficient; but circumstances having demonstrated the advantage of having a larger supply, the gentlemen having the matter in charge, confidently relying on the liberality and business tact of our citizens, appeal again to them to make up the deficiency. Nor can there be any surprise felt at the new request. When we consider that unless this line is successfully started, and that most speedily, we will have a line of steamers, with a million capital, plying between here and New York, and bearing all our products to New York houses, we cannot but join with the meeting in urging prompt additions to the already secured subscriptions. That the effort will pay we cannot doubt. If any one will quietly examine the chances of failure, they must be convinced of the certainty of ultimate triumph. The danger to which the effort is subjected arises from New York competition. In order that such an attempt should succeed it is necessary that the freight from here to New York, and from there to the Southern cities, should not exceed the cost of transportation direct from our city to the seaports of the cotton States.

It must be evident that, with very little management, we will be able to ship all the goods which would naturally desire to be sent from here to the late Rebel section, and thus prevent that power and wealth which is to-day being given to the metropolis by the necessity of sending Philadelphia goods to New York for Southern shipment. This is merely simple logic. By our idleness we have been sacrificing the natural advantages secured to us by being a hundred miles nearer the Southern market than our rival; by our sloth and want of energy we have been positively making the greater distance of New York a source of greater profit to her at our expense. It is now for us to decide whether we shall continue to be subservient to our haughty and opulent rival, or shall break for ourselves the bonds which chain us, and take those advantages which nature has placed within our reach.

If the asked-for addition be promptly given, then will our city credit be preserved, and a new era opened in the commercial history of our municipality. If it be delayed or refused, the blame must rest on those who, knowing what was needed for our local good, virtually proclaimed to the world that all of Philadelphia combined had not as much energy and liberality as one citizen of the metropolis. If we fail, we deserve it; and if New York succeeds in overcoming all the difficulties of space and nature, then we admire her for it, and are glad that one city is willing to preserve the national credit for enterprise. It is in the hands of the merchants and capitalists of the Quaker City; they hold the cards; they can either play them skilfully and win, or else throw down their hand and give up the game. They have it within their power to make the effort a deserved and great success; they can also make it a miserable failure. Which, then, will they do?

The Union State Central Committee.

The appointment of Colonel Frank Jordan to the post of Chairman of the Union State Central Committee has fairly opened the political campaign in our State, and we hail his selection as a harbinger of certain triumph. The duties of the post of leader of a party through an exciting and important canvass are numerous and onerous. It requires a man well versed in political traditions, thoroughly acquainted with all the tricks and intricacies of partisan manœuvres, with a clear head, and an ever ready welcome to all who desire to have an audience, ceaseless urbanity, quick decision, and a comprehensive memory. And all these requirements are found in Colonel Jordan. He is fitted not only by long experience to be the guide of the party throughout the campaign, but is also peculiarly adapted for the position, because of the personal influence and great popularity he has achieved among the soldiers. His continuance for the last four years as State Military Agent at Washington has brought him into contact with our veterans under trying circumstances, and we have the testimony of many that he was never found deaf to the complaints of a Pennsylvania soldier.

We know that the reputation secured for the Agency by his diligence was such that it was a common remark among the volunteers from other States, "Would that our agency was like that of Pennsylvania!" Under such circumstances his appointment cannot but be beneficial. With a gallant soldier for our chieftain and Colonel Jordan for his lieutenant, we must succeed. Another qualification indispensable to the management of the party is possessed by our new Chairman. We want a man who has ever been thoroughly identified with the interests and found fighting in the ranks of the party over whose campaign he is now to preside. We mean no reflection on the late occupant of the position, but in this hour, when the wiles of the enemy are desperate and a general destruction of certain old political landmarks is anticipated, it is best to have one who has been a Republican since such a name was known. Colonel Jordan has, and previously he was the leader of the Old Line Whigs in the State Senate, in which he served for three years. His influence in the western portion of our State is great, and although but comparatively little known in our city, he has a widespread reputation throughout the rural districts.

The duties of every member of the Committee, although less than those of the Chairman, are still responsible. On a well-constituted organization rest the hopes of the campaign. We earnestly hope that the present one will be vigorous, well conducted, and a unit. Division is ruinous, and the cause for which we struggle is one which demands every effort. We have no fear for the result yet certainty should be the aim, and to secure it every exertion is necessary. Let all the members of the Committee give themselves up to the work before them, and under the lead of Jordan, with Geary for our standard-bearer, we must be victorious.

The Cost and Use of Newspapers.

Most of those who read newspapers—and in this country almost everybody thinks he must glance through the columns of a daily journal, in order to keep up with the current of affairs—rarely take any thought of the labor and expense required to furnish the people with this very useful kind of literature. It is quite natural that what every one buys of a boy in the street for a few pennies should be valued accordingly, and yet the small price of the sheet to each reader is not, by any means, a fair index to its actual cost or of its actual worth. There is not now a single daily paper printed in this country of which the cost to the publisher of each edition is not greatly in excess of the price for which he sells it to its readers. It is only a few days ago that a morning contemporary announced that the loss on its circulation alone amounted to one hundred thousand dollars in twelve months. Those not engaged in the business, and therefore not acquainted with its mysteries, are apt to be very much startled by such a statement, and to receive it with more or less incredulity. Their idea of making a single copy of The Telegraph, for example, amounts pretty much to this—that a few square inches of blank paper are put in at one end of a machine and that they immediately come out at the other resplendent with typography, and filled with all the current news of the day. Natural, however, as this may be, we need hardly say that it is a grand mistake. The steam press has, indeed, an important duty to perform in the matter; but its agency in the entire result bears a very slight proportion to the antecedent labor and expense which prepare the final work for it. No one not behind the scenes can begin to estimate accurately the mental and manual toil consumed in getting a "form" ready for the press; and yet, outside of all that, is the daily outlay of money for rent, for gas, for water, for fuel, for paper, and in short for all the purely material and mechanical means which are essentially included in the publication of a single copy of any daily newspaper.

How then, it may be asked, can anybody afford to print a newspaper? And the answer most likely to be given to that question by these who are ignorant of the subject is, that what is lost on the cost of a single paper, or a single whole edition, is more than made up, in the long run, on the whole circulation for six months or a year. But that is not so. At the present cost of publishing a daily paper in this city, inclusive of all actual expenses, there is a positive, and a very considerable loss, too, on the circulation alone, no matter how large that circulation may be. Each reader of the diurnal press gets his compendious record of the world's life, from sun to sun, for much less than it costs the journalist to supply it to him; and the poor printer who affords him so much interesting information and so much pleasant diversion, is only saved from utter pecuniary ruin by those who employ his columns as an advertising medium. In combining these two sources of income, the journalist manages to make it worth his while to furnish the public, regularly with that without which, if stopped, but for a week or less, the community would be thrown into a state of uncertainty, apprehension, and confusion, thicker than Egyptian darkness, and more distressing in its effects than the division of tongues at the tower of Babel. Neither the person who buys the paper only to read it, nor the advertiser who uses it as a means of communication with its readers, separately sustains it. Both conjoined are necessary to that end; and while one complains that the price of the paper is too high, and the other that he is charged too much for his advertisement, the publisher is continually struggling to make the price of the paper so low that all may take it for the benefit of the advertiser, and trying simultaneously to conform his rates of advertising to that measure of value which depends on the extent of circulation. In other words, those who publish newspapers are governed in this particular business by the same principle of economy which governs men in all kinds of business. They work to live. They risk capital to get a fair and certain interest. They are wise enough to be just. They have too much at stake to impose prices on the public which the public would not long pay if found to be exorbitant; and competition in journalism, as in every other sort of business, will soon expose and correct any exorbitance, either in the price of a paper, or its rates of advertising. On the whole, the public are getting the benefit of the daily newspaper press at a very cheap price, when all things are considered; and it could be easily demonstrated, if necessary, that the printers, who are doing so much to enlighten and amuse the public, realize a profit quite inadequate to the service they render and labor and care they incur.

For Governor of Rhode Island.—The nomination by acclamation of General Ambrose E. Burnside for the post of Governor of the State of Rhode Island, by the Union party, is a deserved compliment to a soldier whom circumstances have conspired to render unpopular, despite his more than ordinary merit. Pennsylvania has led off in selecting for her Governor a General "oft in danger tried." We are glad to see that the other Commonwealths are following her example. General Burnside, a graduate of West Point, has been for years in the service of his country. Previous to the war he grew disgusted with the duties of peace warriors, and resigned his commission. No sooner did the Rebellion commence than he proffered his services, and once more entered the field. With his subsequent history all our readers are familiar. How he gradually rose until he finally commanded the Army of the Potomac, How he was defeated and removed, and how since then he has been out of the public view. We have said that Burnside has been a victim of circumstances, and we repeat it. Had he had the advantages which were in the control of others, he would not have made such a failure. We consider him an injured man, and one whose reputation with posterity will be much greater than it is to-day with us. His nomination is a tribute to his patriotism, and of his election there can be no doubt. We hope to see the day when all of the leading States in the Union will have rewarded their faithful soldier-citizens by the highest offices within the popular control.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—To Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern-keepers:—Application for renewal of License to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, as follows:—
First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards on the 6th and 7th of March.
Fifth and Sixth Wards on the 8th and 9th of March.
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards on the 10th and 12th of March.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on the 13th and 14th of March.
Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 16th of March.
Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 19th of March.
Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March.
Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards on the 22d and 23d of March.
PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners.
3 14

"EXCELSIOR ROCK" SPRING, SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York.
The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in its medicinal qualities.
A. R. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and No. 2 BARCLAY Street, New York city.
Sold at wholesale in Philadelphia by
WHITALL, TATUM & CO.,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
and retailed by the leading Druggists, Hotels, and first-class Grocers. 3 16 swlmrp*

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars.
A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
WILLIAM SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY, } Directors.
JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 11t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 2d of April next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of April.
March 8, 1866 A. E. DOUGHERTY,
3 9 mw 19t Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Mildflowers restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 s

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEST PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market.—Lecture to-morrow, THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, instant, at 8 o'clock, by PROFESSOR L. STEPHENS.
Subject—"CHEMISTRY," to be illustrated with experiments.
Tickets, 25 cents. Tickets for the course of Scientific Lectures, $1.
Lectures by Professors STEPHENS, MORTON, HALLOWELL, and ROGERS, for the benefit of the Night School attached to the Institute.
Tickets for sale at Marks' Drug Store, Coombe's Drug Store, Hancock's Mantua Drug Store, the West Philadelphia Gas Office, at the Library of the Institute, Thirty-ninth street, above Market, or by any of the Board of Managers. 3 21 2t*

THE YOUNG AND TALENTED ELOCUTIONIST,
PROFESSOR N. K. RICHARDSON,
Will, by particular request, give one more READING,
AT CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, March 23.
Tickets, 50 cts., to be had at Risley's Continental News Stand; Claxton's Bookstore, No. 606 Chesnut st.; Fish's Drug Store, N. E. corner Thirteenth and Walnut. 3 20 3t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RECONSTRUCTION.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets, 25c., 50c., and 75c.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the south half at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 10

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
will deliver Two Lectures, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
MARCH 26, Subject—"HABIT."
MARCH 29, Subject—"TEMPERANCE."
The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, 20th. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.
Price 25c., 50c., and 75c.
Tickets for the south half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's, No. 606 Chesnut street, and for the north half at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street. 3 17

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
March 27—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—RECONSTRUCTION.
March 26—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Subject—HABIT.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Subject—TEMPERANCE. 3 19 10t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.
Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22 mw 13m BOSTON, Mass.

A GRAND SOIREE MILITAIRE, BY THE COLLEGIATE CADETS, OF ALLENTOWN, PA., Rev. M. L. HOFFARD, A. M., President, will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On FRIDAY, March 23, under the direction of Major G. Eckendorff.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents. To be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT, and RISLEY'S, Continental Hotel. 3 21 3t

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.
We have established a branch of our business in Philadelphia, where orders for all our stock, including GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRY STRAWBERRY, and BLACKBERRY PLANTS, CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, etc. etc., will receive prompt attention.
JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700 STRAWBERRY.
The most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. A good supply of Plants constantly on hand. Also,
AGRICULTURIST,
And all other desirable kinds.
Plants grown in POTS or BOXES, for bearing FIRST SEASON, of the above two named kinds, can be furnished in any quantity.
Price List free on charge.
DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 10 cents. J. KNOX,
3 21 No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
TERMS.
Business Course $40 00
Telegraphing, full course $40 00
Business Course and Telegraphing $70 00
Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.
Ladies Taught Telegraphing.
N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20.
Circulars for either department can be had at the office, or by addressing
3 5 mwslm4p J. C. MUMFORD.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN for sale. Price $5. Apply at ANSON STREET BATHS. 2 16 mw2m*

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would call attention to their
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
CAMBRIC AND JACONET MUSLINS.
PUFFED MUSLINS AND NAINSOOKS.
PLAID NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS AND ORGANDIES.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS AND ORGANDIES.
FRENCH MUSLINS AND VICTORIA LAWNS.
SOFT FINISHED CAMBRICS.
9-8 SKIRTING CAMBRICS.
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
CAMBRIC EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, ALL KINDS.
LACE COLLARS, ALL KINDS.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS.
REAL LACE SETS, ETC. ETC.
ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
VERY CHEAP.
3 21 wfm4p

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
HAS NOW OPEN
Silks,
Grenadines,
Hernanies,
Together with a full and handsome assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Which, being bought for CASH, will be sold at the LOWEST market rates. 3 19 6t4p
New Goods Opened Daily.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR INSURING AGAINST
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
Capital, - - - $250,000
President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.
INDUCEMENTS.
The rates of premium are very low.
The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.
No Medical Examination is Required,
And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.
No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.
POLICIES ISSUED BY
LANCASTER & GASKILL,
N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,
3 16 rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES
have taken thirty two First Premiums, gold and silver medals, at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements, and peculiarities of construction" have been adopted by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*), and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and Highest-priced Square PIANOS, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in *every Piano manufactured by them without increase of cost* to the purchaser, in order that ALL their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert-rooms.
Warerooms at BLASIUS BROTHERS',
3 10 swf4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES," THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR GRAY'S FERRY Road; high ground; healthy; easy access by horse cars; house and table first-class; two large rooms unfurnished; family private. L., Box 472 Post Office 3 20 3t*

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER, Attorney-at-law,
3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS.
FIRST-CLASS GOODS AND ONE INVARIABLE CASH PRICE.
AN IMMENSE STOCK,
Embracing all kinds and styles of AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of the decline in Gold.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
NOW OFFER THEIR
GREAT SPRING STOCK
OF
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS:
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
6-4 and 9-4 *VELVETS,*
FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES,
IMPERIAL THREE-PLY CARPET,
FINE INGRAIN CARPET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
AND ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls, with Borders.
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, CHECKED,
AND FANCY MATTINGS,
COCOA MATTINGS,
3 20 3mrp
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
Fifth Great Sale of
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
WITH CATALOGUES.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
3 19 5t4p AUCTIONEER.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
3 19 1mrp No. 16 S. TENTH Street.

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.

We, the undersigned, directors of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, desire to make the following public statement and appeal :—

Six hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the stock of the company, the condition of the subscription being that four lines of steamers shall be run from this port, viz :—to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans.

It is of the utmost importance that all these lines should be established in a manner to render them profitable and permanent; for upon their self-support and continuance largely depends the whole future commerce of Philadelphia with that region of our country south of the Capes of the Delaware.

To accomplish these objects, we believe the company should own not less than eight propellers, or enough to make weekly trips to and from the first three named ports, and semi-monthly, or, if possible, weekly trips to and from New Orleans. We believe that less frequent trips would neither fully accommodate the existing trade with those ports nor effect the increase in it which is expected to result from these lines.

The sum already subscribed is insufficient to procure and equip substantial steamers properly adapted in size and construction to the ports to which they will severally run, and not less than *one million* of dollars will be necessary to establish them in an efficient, economical, and permanent manner.

Impressed, therefore, more and more with the magnitude of the enterprise with which we have been entrusted, and the exceeding importance of its thorough consummation, we appeal earnestly to the citizens and corporate bodies of Philadelphia to promptly fill up the subscription to *one million* dollars.

In concluding this appeal, we desire to state that the funds in our control shall be expended in establishing these lines as speedily as a regard to the present unfavorable aspect of commercial affairs and the expected decline in labor and materials show it to be judicious and economical, looking rather to the permanent good the company will derive from investments in steamers, than to the business they might do in the next few weeks.

Lower prices, we believe, will prevail, both in the purchase and building of steamers; and, while we will ourselves endeavor to make the most judicious expenditures, we again urge our fellow-citizens to subscribe liberally and quickly, and place at the disposal of the company the *three hundred and seventy thousand dollars* yet needed to insure the completion of all the lines at as early a date as possible in the coming season.

Books of subscription are open at the rooms of the Board of Trade, and at the office of Peter Wright & Sons, No. 115 Walnut street.

FREDERIC COLLINS,
HENRY WIBSOR,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
STEPHEN HANAGAN,
WINFIELD S. RUSSELL,
A. F. CHEESEBROUGH,
RICHARD WOOD,
} Directors.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Yesterday Mr. Wolfsohn's seventh matinee took place, and, in spite of the weather, was well attended. Mr. Wolfsohn is a very great pianist, and an enthusiastic lover of music. Yesterday he seemed inspired. The sonata in C sharp, minor, was extremely difficult, and was most beautifully executed. The "Adagio," especially, Mr. Wolfsohn played with intense feeling. Habelmann, who was announced to sing two of Mr. Wolfsohn's songs, like all tenors was "indisposed." It seems a special privilege of tenors to disappoint an audience, though probably if they knew how they lost by it in public opinion, they would be more careful of their health. Mr. Wolfsohn has reason to feel proud of his undertaking, for it was a gigantic task to instil good taste into people, spite of prejudice, and this he has succeeded in doing unusually well for Philadelphia.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Stolen Jewess* still continues to attract fine houses, and will be given to night, with the addition of the *Lone Star*, for the benefit of Mr. B. Young. Friday evening next has been set apart for the benefit of J. T. Ward.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Dillon appears again to-night, and every night until further notice, as *Belphegor*. The farce of *The Kitchen Belle* is added to the evening's entertainment.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Hackett repeats *King Henry IV*, with Mr. Roberts as "Hotspur." To-night is positively Mr. Hackett's last night but two.

THE AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—The Fowler Sisters have achieved a great success at this favorite temple of Momus and the Muses. Mr. John Senia, whose performances on the wood and straw piano are really wonderful, appears every evening. Billy Holmes, the comic singer, Andy Leavitt, Master Barry, and James Quinn are the "stars" of the week in their lines of business. The ballets arranged by Mr. G. W. Smith are very attractive, introducing the great Fowler Sisters, Miss Millie Hillmeyer, Miss Jenny Stone, Miss Annie Eldridge, Mr Siner, and many other accomplished terpsichorean artists.

GRAND MILITARY SOIREE.—It will be seen by a reference to another column that the cadets of the Military and Collegiate Institute at Allentown, Pa., will give a grand *soiree militaire* at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening, under the direct supervision of Major Eckendorff, their Military Superintendent.

The *soirees militaires* heretofore given at the Academy of Music, under the skilful direction of Major Eckendorff have invariably been crowned with success, being greeted with the presence of the *elite* of the city.

The programme of exercises will include the most interesting drills of the company and battalion, the bayonet drill, Zouave special skirmishing drill, etc. The drill by the drum tap and the silent drill, performed without word or command, are highly flattering testimonials to the conscientious care bestowed upon the pupils by the efficient military instructor.

THE GREAT CONFEDERATION.—The great Minstrel Band of Messrs. Burgess, Prendergast, Hughes & La Rue, being a great confederation of musical talent, will open the season this evening at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets. Their stay will be limited. There seems to be a general desire to witness and listen to these celebrated performers. They have a variety of new songs and music, which they will introduce during their brief sojourn in Philadelphia.

ATTRACTIVE LECTURE.—Professor L. Stephens, the distinguished American *savan*, will deliver a lecture at the West Philadelphia Institute, on tomorrow (Thursday) evening. Subject—*Chemistry*. The discourse will be fully illustrated with experiments and scientific apparatus. See the announcement elsewhere.

Encouragement of Cotton Culture in Turkey.

The First Minister of Agriculture in Turkey is preparing a memorandum of instruction, which he proposes to publish in several languages, and circulate amongst the cultivators of cotton throughout the empire, giving practical information on the qualities of seed, the choice of ground, and all matters relating to the best means of raising and treating the crop.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.—Hon. D. C. Whitman, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has promulgated the following circular instructions to collectors of internal revenue:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, March 1st, 1866.—Sir:—The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Bank for Savings in the city of New York vs M. B. Field, has decided that said bank is liable to pay the tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. each month upon the average amount of deposits, etc. The liabilities of all sorts of money held by it, said tax is thereby determined. institutions to pay troversy, and you will please further communicate banks and savings institutions to notify all savings have not made complete returns district that thereon to this effect.

An *immediate* and strict compliance with the tax must now be insisted upon, and in case the law refusal you will proceed as instructed, farther No. 98, of October 20, 1865. regular

Very respectfully,
D. C. WHITMAN, Acting Commissioner.

—Rev. Dr. Margoulouth has in press London, a new work on Abyssinia.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

A ONE-HORSE POWER

AMATEUR ENGINE.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public Sale, by the above parties, at their Auction tore.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.

On Tuesday,

April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five story brick building. The attention of capitalists, bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

STOCKING MACHINERY, SEWING MACHINES, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a lot of Stocking Frames, 24 to 14 guage, 4 and 6 heads *each*, in good order, manufactured by Shirtcliff; also, one large Circular Frame and three Winding Machines, twelve bobbins *each*.

SEWING MACHINES.

Also, twelve Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines, with speed pulleys for power. 3 19 3t

CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL AND PIER LOOKING GLASSES.

On Friday Morning,

23d instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, 1020 Chesnut street, will be made a closing sale of mantel and pier looking glasses of all sizes and descriptions, manufactured expressly for first-class private sales. 3 21 2t

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church*, *theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for 12 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,

3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—Having commenced the manufacture of THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER IN PHILADELPHIA, we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount. Sizes from 3 to 10 feet.

DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them.

J. KNOX,

No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

Liberal discounts made to Dealers. 3 21

STYLISH ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS, $20 EACH.

No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

1 13 3m **No. 35 S. Third St. Philad.**

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION

TO

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street,

Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.

M. J. GALLOWAY, M. D.

P. SHEDD, M. D. 3 15 12trp

GEORGE A. COOKE,

DEALER IN

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,

YARD,

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

I keep nothing but the best on hand, and can deliver to any part of the city at the reduced low rates.

I am convinced that a trial will bring you back the second time.

All orders left at No. 114 South THIRD Street, will be promptly attended to. 3 13 rp

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Are in daily receipt of New and Desirable styles of Goods, purchased at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of Ladies is requested, as we are determined to

OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK

AT PRICES

TO CORRESPOND WITH AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

3 19 3t Above Willow.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,

From the Late Auction Sales.

PARIS TAFFETAS,

PARIS GROS GRAINS,

PARIS GROS DU RHINE,

With a Full Line of Swiss Silks.

Prices, from $1 25 to $2 per yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

3 19 3t Above Willow.

WHITE AND BUFF

MARSEILLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

3 19 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH CHINTZES AND PERCALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street

3 19 3t Above Willow.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED A CHOICE LOT OF

SMALL PLAID SILKS, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2 00, $2·50.
SMALL PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·25, sold early this season at $2·00.
NEW STYLES FOULARD SILKS, $1 25.
EXTRA QUALITY FOULARD SILKS, $1 50.
RICH CHINTZ COLORS, FOULARD SILKS, $2.
PLAIN SILKS, GOOD COLORS, $1·75.
PLAIN SILKS, CHOICE COLORS, $2·00.
PLAIN SILKS, CHOICE COLORS, $2·25.
PLAIN SILKS, ALL COLORS, $2·50, $2·75, $3, and $3·50.
HEAVY PLAIN CORDED SILKS, $3 00.
WIDE HEAVY PLAIN CORDED SILKS, $4.
SUPERIOR QUALITY PLAIN CORDED SILKS, $5·00.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, CHOICE COLORS.
PLAIN BLACK SILKS, $1·31 to $5·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $2 00 to $7 00.
RICH LYONS TAFFETAS, $2·50 to $5·00.
22-INCH BLACK ARMURE SILKS, $3 00.
50 PIECES MORE OF THE CHEAP STRIPED SILKS, $1·25.

3 21wsam Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES.

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF

FRENCH IMPORTED MADE-UP

UNDER-GARMENTS.

ALSO,

COVERED FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS.

THE NEW-STYLE TIE.

From the Opera "L'Africaine" 3 21 mwslmrp

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, No. 35 & 37; RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7; and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.

SILK STUFFS,

MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC

PRINTED MUSLINS,

LACE,

INDIA CACHEMIRES,

FRENCH SHAWLS,

FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently the Company is unrivalled in Paris and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 16

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No climney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors.

KELLY & NEEL,

No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, 61·25 per gallon. 3 15

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW LOT OF

Fast color Calicoes at 15 cents a yard,
American Prints, fast colors, best quality, 18¾ cts.
New style American Delaines, 25 cts. a yard.
Best quality American Ginghams.
Fine quality French Ginghams.
Bleached Muslins, 25, 30, 33, and 35 cents.
Forrestdale Bleached Muslins, 38 cts. a yard.
Unbleached Muslins, 23, 25, and 28 cts.
Heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Fine yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Just opened, from New York and the late auction sales :—
White Marseilles, 50, 75, 90 cts., and $1·12½.
Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Brilliants, very cheap.
Bleached and unbleached Table Linens.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths.
Linen Napkins, $2·65, $2·85, and $3 a dozen.
Wide Linen Huckaback, by the yard, 37½ and 40 cts. a yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 40, 45, and 50 cts.
Handsome Damask Towels, 75, 87½ cts. and $1.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Just opened, one lot of Linens, 50 cts. a yard.
Richardson's Sons and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs., all linen, 20 cts.
Just opened, new style Spring Gloves
Ladies' Lisle Thread gloves, 25, 31, and 35 cts.
Ladies' Berlin Gloves fine quality.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cts.
Cambric Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertings.
Just opened, a new lot of good quality Bonnet Ribbons, Nos 4 and 5; Corded Edge Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 17

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.

YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED, 28 CENTS.

YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 LOOM DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.

7-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 65 CENTS.

100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[1 2 3mrp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

RALSTON & BIDDLE,

IMPORTERS OF

INDIGO AND INDIA GOODS,

Nos. 122 Walnut St., and 17 Granite St.,

OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT:

INDIGO, BENGAL.
INDIGO, GUATAMALA.
INDIGO, MADRAS.
COCHINEAL SUMAC.
COPPERAS, BLOCK TIN.
LAC DYE, BLEACHING-POWDERS.
SODA ASH, CUTCH.
SAL SODA, ALUM,

AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 3 12

WHITE, MODE, AND BUFF GROUND

MOHAIRS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

3 19 3t Above Willow.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and prices, from 50c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in finish and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 3 16 4t

BANKS AND CURRENCY ABROAD.

Further Views by Baron James de Rothschild—The Great Financier's Opinion of Monetary Affairs.

An imperial commission having some time since assembled in Paris for the purpose of eliciting news from prominent bankers in regard to the state of the finances, and especially in regard to the status of the Banks of France and England, Baron James de Rothschild was called upon to give his opinions about European finances. The following is the latest report of the examination, which was still progressing on the 5th inst.:—

President—So you think there has been a little excess, either because the resources of the country, created by labor and economy, have not been in proportion with the expenditure, or because the circulation of money has been such in Europe that the long time it takes to return has been out of proportion to the issue of paper; that there have been issues remaining unpaid owing to a delay in the return of specie?

Is there not a loss of specie almost absolute for Europe with regard to the extreme East, a loss which has been compensated by the discovery of gold in Australia?

Baron de Rothschild—It is precisely those discoveries which come to our relief. But for them, we should not have been able to do what we have done. There has been a substitution of Australian gold, new or native gold, in place of the specie we have sent to China, or to India, and which will be long before it returns, if it ever does return.

President—A time may come, perhaps, when those countries will have a monetary circulation, and will be able to effect exchanges with us. At present we pay them in specie; it is to be hoped that some day we shall pay them in merchandise.

Baron de Rothschild—Indeed, that is to be hoped; for there was a moment when I trembled for a crisis in Germany, because silver had disappeared. So much had been bought to send to China and India; it had become so scarce at Hamburg, Frankfort, and many other towns of Germany where silver is the only circulating medium, as in China and India, that we knew not what to do. Silver was for a time at from 30 francs to 40 francs premium per mille.

President—Do you think that the embarrassments we have felt may not have been caused by the investments of French capital in foreign securities?

Baron de Rothschild—That question must be examined in two points of view—as regards securities which are good, and as regards those which cannot inspire the same confidence. Thus, with respect to foreign securities, I should not consider them all as identical. I will take Naples, for instance. I do not speak of the kingdom of Italy, but of that of the two Sicilies. We have issued many loans for the two Sicilies. When the Government suppressed rentes to bearer, we created certificates to replace them, in order to render the negotiation easier in France and abroad. When, recently, the Italian Government ordered the conversion of all the debts of the different States, it turned out that nearly all the securities had returned to Italy. I do not think, however, the same would happen with all sorts of securities.

President—There are among foreign securities, as among those at home, both good and bad, and investment in bad securities is a loss of capital very disadvantageous for the country which makes it; but investments abroad, even in good securities, may, by the tension of credit resulting therefrom, create momentary embarrassments. Very good operations may be made with Italy or Germany, but they will necessitate the employment of a large capital which no doubt returns some day, but the exportation of which may lead, between the moment when the capital is employed and that when it will be reproductive, to a time of suspension and suffering for the country making the investments.

Baron de Rothschild—That can only be momentary. What is wanted? Commerce, business. We cannot keep ourselves absolutely to ourselves; we must traffic, we must do business. If we resolved in France to have nothing to do with foreign securities, what would become of us? France would be isolated.

President—Do you think that the corrective of these foreign investments, loans, railways, etc., is to found in commercial operations themselves, and that, for instance, a nation which borrows in the French market 300,000,000 or 400,000,000, does not withdraw them entirely, but employs a part to pay for goods bought there?

Baron de Rothschild—Yes. Seven-eighths or fifteen-sixteenths are employed in buying goods—locomotives for instance; it is impossible to say how many we send abroad. I speak from experience.

President—Thus, you think that the operations of France with foreign countries are not paid entirely with specie, but chiefly with merchandise. You also think that in a rather short space of time, foreign securities, at a given moment, return to the natives of the country, as you have seen in the case of the Neapolitan loans?

Baron de Rothschild—Yes. The same thing occurs for Spanish loans contracted abroad. Five-sixths of them return to Spain.

President—What do you think of the selling of foreign securities at the Paris Bourse? That is the object of question No. 12. Are you of opinion that such should be left entirely free, or that it should be subject to Government regulation?

Baron de Rothschild—I am of opinion that it should be left completely free; there is no convenience in such a course. The more you leave capitalists to themselves, the better it is for business. Good securities remain; the bad disappear. Thus, the Government has granted the favor of being quoted to many foreign securities. Well, observe the lists, and you will see that there are many of those securities which are now quoted. The best way in this matter is to allow capitalists to do as they please. Foreign Governments attach importance to having their securities sold at Paris; but, in France, very little money is invested in them.

President—You believe, then, that the quotation of foreign securities under the authorization of the Government is useless?

Baron de Rothschild—Yes.

President—That it should be left to the Committee of the Stockbrokers?

Baron de Rothschild—I could wish that the brokers were, so to speak, obliged to quote such securities. They ought not to be allowed the right of deciding on the matter, because that would make them masters of the situation.

President—In England, it is the committee of the brokers who regulate such things.

Baron de Rothschild—I believe it would be better to leave people to do what they like.

President—Complete liberty?

Baron de Rothschild—Yes, Mr. President.

President—Which would be checked by the responsibility of those who use it?

Baron de Rothschild—In business, the greater the liberty the better it is.

M. Michel Chevalier—Baron de Rothschild desires to leave liberty to capitalists, to allow them to do what they think fit. I am pleased with that, for my part; but in presence of that declaration I am somewhat astonished at what he said just now on the export of gold or silver. Why does he consider the export of gold and silver a misfortune?

President—I do not think that Baron de Rothschild said that he considered that a misfortune.

Baron de Rothschild—No, certainly; I did not say that I considered the export of gold and silver as a misfortune. I began by saying that I demand complete liberty for the commerce and the circulation of gold and silver. Did I not say so, Mr. President?

President—Assuredly, and it was on that account that I permitted myself to make the observation to M. Michel Chevalier, You laid down the principle of complete liberty.

M. Michel Chevalier—I am delighted with the reply. It seemed to me that Baron de Rothschild had said that it was necessary at a certain moment, and by measures taken—

President—Commercially! That the Bank of France, when it feared that its coin and bullion would be taken away, should place an obstacle thereto by raising the discount, and thereby prevent the export of specie

M. Michel Chevalier—In that case, it is measures for its own interest which the bank takes.

President—For the interest of the country.

Baron de Rothschild—The bank cannot forbid the export of specie; but by the measures it takes it may render the export difficult. If it had not the liberty to raise the rate of its discount all its specie would be taken away for export. That does not mean that I demand that the export of specie should be interdicted. I desire only that it may be checked by an elevation of discount; that is all.

M. Michel Chevalier—If, at a given moment, there is a tendency among traders to export gold and silver, why should the bank oppose it by any measures whatever? It does not trouble the export of wheat and wine; why should it trouble the export of gold? The principle has been proclaimed, and it has even been written in a law, that the Government itself will never take measures to prevent the export of wheat; why should the bank take measures to prevent the sending away of gold and silver?

Baron de Rothschild—I do not believe and I will not permit myself to say that the bank ought to prevent the export of gold and silver. No; that ought not to be prevented so long as it cannot place the bank in a dangerous situation. But everybody has the right to defend himself, and if the bank finds that too much gold and silver is being exported, and may consequently fear that in case the reimbursement of its notes should be demanded it could not make it, it is its duty to say, "I will reduce my discounts and augment the interest of money, so as to be always in a situation to reimburse my notes."

President—To respect the laws of convertibility?

Baron de Rothschild—Yes.

M. Michel Chevalier—Do you believe that there are no other means than raising the discount to prevent the precious metals from being exported? Do you believe that when they tend with a certain force to go away, that prevents them?

Baron de Rothschild—Yes, certainly, and I will tell you why. The raising of interest makes the rarity of money. Leave the interest of money at its ordinary rate, at a moderate rate, nobody is disquieted, nobody takes precautions; whereas the raising of interest always causes something unpleasant to be feared. I, for example, am seated at my desk; I receive a letter from Alexandria, "Send me a million in 5f. pieces." The discount is at 4 per cent.; I see no danger. I can send the money. But if the discount of the bank be raised, I say to myself, "I must take precautions," and I do not send the money. Knowing that I shall have payments to make at such and such an epoch, and not knowing that money will not be still rarer at that moment, I keep my funds, and I renounce a profit of 3 or 4 per cent. rather than send my money.

M. Michel Chevalier—But if the sum be due, you cannot avoid paying it; even if the discount should be at twelve or fifteen per centum, the money must be sent!

Baron de Rothschild—No doubt; but I put the hypothesis that I owe nothing. A certain profit is proposed to me to send a million to Egypt, or the Indies; money being rare, I do not perform the operation.

M. Michel Chevalier—But in case you owed the sum, you must send it?

Baron de Rothschild—Certainly.

President—Then you consider the raising of the discount as not being able to paralyze forced and obligatory operations, but as rendering people more circumspect in new operations they may wish to undertake? If that does not prevent the export of money which is to pay a debt, it will prevent supplementary exportations, which would be the consequence either of too great security, or of too great facility in undertaking new operations?

Baron de Rothschild—The raising of the discount is the best manner to warn commerce, to request it to be attentive, not to go too far, and not to get rid of its money. Thus in the example which I just cited, though there is a profit of three to four per cent., I abstain from making the operation proposed to me.

Forgery and Deception—Arrest of General H. C. Ward—His Guilt and Flight.

A notice appears in our advertising columns, from the officers of the North American Fire Insurance Company, that will sadden the hearts of very many of our citizens. General Henry C. Ward, so well and favorably known in this city, and who had won the esteem of all who knew him, has suddenly fallen. Four years since he enlisted as a soldier in the ranks of the 25th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and a few months since returned after four years' service, holding a general's commission. It is but a few days back that his name appeared as one of the distinguished soldiers who have been confirmed by the Senate in the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General.

Having retired to civil life, he was in December last recommended to the insurance company for appointment as a general agent. He was so appointed, and the company was congratulated on the success of their board in securing so promising a representative. A few weeks since he was married to one of our interesting and estimable young ladies. On the 26th ultimo he left with his young wife for the West, on a business tour for the company, and while at the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested for alleged forgery committed in 1861. He was arrested at the instigation of Mr. James Horner, of Minnesota, who filed an affidavit, setting forth the following statements:—On or about the 1st day of September, 1861, a man giving his name as William A. Lecroix presented a check for payment at the counting-room of Messrs. Temple & Beaupre, in St. Paul, Minn. It was signed by B. F. Pratt, and dated St. Peter, Minn., September 1, 1861. The check called for $550 in gold, which was paid. It was afterwards discovered to be a forged paper, and all efforts to find the whereabouts of Lecroix proved unavailing. Mr. Horner, however, recognized in General Ward the forger, and entered proceedings against him as stated. Confident as were his friends that it was a case of mistaken identity, bail was given in the sum of $1500, and he returned to this city with the proposed intention of returning to Cleveland on Wednesday last with facilities to disprove the charge. He left here on Monday morning last, for the alleged purpose of returning to Cleveland in company with a member of the house of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York, with whom he claimed to have been associated for several years prior to his enlistment in the 25th Regiment.

He alleged to his friends he should prove that he was in Liverpool as the correspondent of that house at the time of the forgery, and thus prove an *alibi*. But he has failed to appear at Cleveland at the time appointed, and now it turns out that the house of Spofford, Tileston & Co. never knew him. He has forfeited his bonds, deceived his friends, and, sadder than all else, has crushed a young heart so recently confided to his care and affection.

Previous to his departure it was suggested to him that, as some inquiry might be made concerning his history prior to his appearance here in 1862, it would be well for him to furnish some information, putting it in such a shape that it could be used. He readily responded by writing the following:—

"HARTFORD, Conn., March 9, 1866.—In accordance with your wish I submit herewith the following memoranda concerning myself:—

"Being left an orphan in 1852—at two years of age—I was placed under the guardianship of Mr. Hiram Brooks, of Jamaica, Long Island.

"At eighteen years of age I entered the United States Marine Corps and served there for three years.

"At twenty-one I entered the employment of Spofford, Tileston & Co., No. 29 Broadway, New York, and in 1856 was transferred to the house of the Liverpool correspondent of that firm—James Grimshaw & Co., No. 3 Gore (old) With them I remained till 1862, when I returned home and entered the 25th Connecticut Volunteers, since when I believe my history is known to you. HENRY C. WARD."

It is reported that he went to New York on Monday, and on Wednesday sailed for Europe, but it is not positively known.—*Hartford Times, March 17.*

—The Anthropological Society of England has resolved upon sending, at its own expense, a special commissioner to Jamaica, to investigate the race peculiarities which have been the ultimate causes of the late negro outbreak. Mr. Pritchard, late consul at the Fiji Islands, has accepted the appointment.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Situation Growing Critical—Despatch of a Peremptory Note by Prussia—Austria Must Either Fight or Yield.

From the London Owl, March 8.

A German crisis is imminent. The Prussian Government has despatched to Vienna a summons in respect to Holstein which is as peremptory in its tone as its demands. Bismark is ready to face a war and its consequences. Austria must at once take up the gauntlet or yield to the pretensions of Prussia in a somewhat ignominious manner.

From the London Standard, March 6.

A crisis is approaching in the relations between the two great German Powers, from which there are but two issues—war between the condomini of the Elbe duchies, or another surrender on the part of Austria. The Prussian Government has used the power given it by the Gastein Convention to make Schleswig practically its own. It now wants to finish with the matter, and formally annex Holstein and Schleswig. But this project meets with a stubborn resistance from Austria. The Austrian Government has no particular views of its own with regard to the duchies. It would like to dispose of them in some way by which it could at the same time turn an honest penny, increase its popularity in Germany, and balk Prussia. But it does not see how to attain this grand result, and all it can do is to offer as much opposition as possible to the Prussian projects, partly in the hope of defeating them, partly with the idea of compelling Prussia to pay a higher price for its ultimate compliance, if compliance should be found necessary. The Prussian Government evidently means to risk war, if only war will bring Austria to reason. Count Von Bismark has cleared his decks for action. He has got rid of his Parliament. He has assured himself, or at least he fancies he has assured himself, of the neutrality of France and Russia. He has money enough in the treasury. He has a good provision of all necessary stores, and, thanks to the reorganization, he has a large army immediately available to whom he could offer no more welcome opponents than the Austrians. He is in a better position to deal with Austria than he was last summer, when he extorted Lauenburg from her by an ultimatum. The question is, what will Austria do? Will she yield, as she did last summer, or will she fight? There can be no doubt what the Emperor and his Court would like to do. The Gastien Convention was a bitter humiliation to them, and the effort began soon after to regain Hungary was dictated in no small part by the desire to restore the strength of the empire, so as to enable it to resent the arrogance of Prussia. But good as the will of the Emperor to fight may be, great as are the resources of Austria, can any one believe that the Emperor is at this moment in a position to risk war with Prussia, and above all to risk it for so small a matter? The battle would have to be fought now against much heavier odds than it would have been last summer. We do not apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe, because we cannot believe that Austria will risk war, and the next phase of the Schleswig-Holstein question will, therefore, we are convinced, be the practical commencement of Prussian rule over both duchies.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Marriage of General Frank Cheatham—A Jam at the First Presbyterian Church—Imposing Ceremonies.

Who, after the tying of the nuptial knot last evening, will not be willing to concede that Major-General Frank Cheatham, late of the Confederate army, has not boldly and practically proclaimed himself a *Union* man? And who so skeptical as to doubt that, after all, such delightful episodes as the one which has just transpired, participated in, as it was, by ex-Confederates and sturdy Unionists, radicals and conservatives, Episcopal dignitaries and Presbyterian divines, the *ton* of Nashville and rustic beauty, go a great way towards promoting both social and national unity, and hastening the long-talked-of, long-wished-for millennium?

But the wedding. Before the shades of evening had fairly fallen, the steps of the Presbyterian Church swarmed with an expectant crowd, anxiously awaiting admittance. The gas lighted, and the doors opened, a rush of humanity, in broadcloth and silks, bespangled with jewels and wreathed in smiles, poured in through the openings, and up the long aisles; and at half-past seven, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the edifice was fairly packed by an assemblage brilliant in gorgeous attire, *recherche* in their surroundings, and among whom were to be found the very *elite* of the City of Rocks.

A number of distinguished ex-military chieftains also graced the occasion by their presence, prominent among them being Generals Buckner, G. W. Smith, of Georgia, and Cerro Gordo Williams.

Awaiting the arrival of the bridal party, the organist struck up a lively voluntary on the powerful organ, and by-and-by the choir, composed of a couple of score of singers from different city churches, sung an anthem appropriate to the occasion, filling the edifice with joyful melody. Bishop Quintard, surpliced in flowing gown, now entered and took a seat in front of the pulpit, while scattered around, in the pulpit and out, a sprinkling of plainly dressed ministers belonging to different denominations, were quiet spectators of the scene.

At about a quarter to eight the bridal party entered, the bride Miss Annie Robertson, leaning on the arm of her father. The ladies were richly and elegantly attired, and the party at once attracted the closest attention from the vast audience. We append the names, in pairs, of the bridesmaids and groomsmen who acted on the occasion, the latter having formerly belonged to General Cheatham's staff:—Major John Ingram and Miss Jennie Patterson; Major J. H. McNairy and Miss Thomas; Maj. G.V. Young and Miss Mary Florence Clark; Major H. Hampton and Miss Mary Elliot; Major Thomas F. Henry and Miss Sue Clark; Dr. J. R. Buist and Miss Ramsey; Captain A. L. Robertson and Miss Annie Pope; Major J. D. Lockhart and Miss Lettie Irwin. Bishop Quintard, using the solemn and impressive service of the Episcopal Church, performed the marriage ceremony, Mr. Robertson, the young lady's father, giving away the bride. The ceremony over, the Bishop requested the audience to retain their seats until the bridal party had retired from the church. To the newly married pair we extend our congratulations, and wish them unbounded bliss for many, many years.—*Nashville Dispatch, Saturday.*

Americans in Paris.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of Bowles, Drevet & Co., No. 34 Rue de la Paris, for the week ending March 2:—

Aug. T. Brown and family, Waithen H Brown, C. W. Schofield, F. C. Cross, W Johnson, Dr Wheelock, Edmund O'Leary, New York; Charles Todd, S. H. Leathe, U. S. A., St. Louis; Mrs. Babcock, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Winter, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. G. L. Simmons, Sacramento, California; A. M. Wilder, Benjamin B. Convert, Mr. and Mrs. George O Carpenter, Boston; Dr. W. W. Keen, Jr., Philadelphia; W. T. Valentine, London; Mrs. Alexander, Vt.

A ROLL OF GREENBACKS EATEN BY HORSES.—A few days ago a gentleman "up country" came to St. Paul on business, and in the evening, while feeding his team for the night, accidentally dropped his pocket-book, containing something over a hundred dollars in greenbacks, together with a number of papers, in the manger among the hay. He did not discover his loss until next morning, and suspecting where he had lost it, hurried to the stable, where, after a short search, he found his pocket-book, the papers scattered around the manger, but not a vestige of the greenbacks left. The condition of the pocket book, and the situation generally, satisfied the gentleman that the horses "chawed up" the money, thus demonstrating closely that the love of greenbacks is not confined merely to "brutes of human kind."—*St. Paul Pioneer, March 4.*

—Mr. Bright and Mr. J. Stuart Mill have received the honor of a formal vote of thanks from the Irish National Association for their advocacy of the cause of Ireland.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make, Stamping Braiding and Embroidering; French Pluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

1866. SPRING 1866.

OPENING

On Tuesday, March 20,

AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 1m Below Thirteenth, North side. Philadelphia.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture,
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN B. AUSTIN, Trustee under the will of JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No 229 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 16 fmwst

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

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REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions.

Always on hand,
Always on hand.

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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

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HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,

which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

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MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 §

Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

3 10 3m BENRY BECKER, Manager.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

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COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

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WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.

PETER SIEGFRIED, Proprietor.

3 20 1m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,

No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY New York.
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NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mwf3m

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REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

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It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

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Retail price, 25 cents each. 2 12 mwf3m

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Of all descriptions,
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Always on hand,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLI

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
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AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold

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LEWIS LADOMUS,

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enameled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

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RICH JEWELRY

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DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

3 30§

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET.

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 45 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

ROBERT P. BONDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND SLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WHITE ASH LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, for sale for CASH ONLY. (2 16 6m

Also, ENGINE, FURNACE AND FURNACE COAL.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

GREEN PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

2 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

CHAPTER OF CRIME.

A NEW DR. PARKMAN HORROR—ATROCIOUS MURDER—THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIM BURNED TO ASHES BY THE MURDERER.

A cool, brutal murder took place near Lineville, Wayne county, Iowa, on the night of the 22d of February. The victim was a German, named George Klider, a single man, aged thirty years, living alone in a house about half a mile distant from any other dwelling or any road. The neighbors suspected a German neighbor, named Hoogman, as the murderer, and on arresting him and questioning him in regard to the missing man, the prisoner fainted, and gave some unsatisfactory answer in regard to him. His house was examined, and large spots of blook were found on the floor and wall of his room, and the whole premises emitted a most sickening odor; large quantities of human bones were found in the smouldering ashes of the fire-place. A lower jaw was found, but little disfigured, as was also large pieces of a skull, together with pieces of human flesh. An incision on the former showed that the body had been chopped to pieces with an axe preparatory to burning. The most of the bones had been pounded to pieces. The murderer must have been engaged in this hellish work of burning the remains during the entire night of February 22. A pocket-knife, a pocket-book, and other trinkets, identified as the property of the murdered man, were found on the prisoner's person at the time of his arrest. It was with great difficulty that the citizens could be restrained from wreaking summary vengeance on the prisoner. He is now in jail at Princeton, Mo., awaiting trial. The only motive for the terrible deed appears to be that of gain.

AN ELOPEMENT—THE PARTY FOUND NEARLY FROZEN INSENSIBLE.

A pair of elopers at Chicago, the other day, were followed so closely by an enraged parent that they could not get the marriage rite performed, and tried to make good their escape with a horse and sleigh. But the weather was bitter cold, and before driving far their limbs began to freeze, and they soon became insensible. In this condition they were discovered, taken in hand and cared for by a hospitable family, who hadn't the slightest idea that they were not man and wife, and so put them to bed together. They recovered from their stupor just as the indefatigable parent introduced himself, finding their heads side by side on a pillow, and a first-class "scene" immediately ensued. After all this romance, of course, there must be a happy termination, and a minister made it so.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT—A TINNER RUNS AWAY WITH A MARRIED WOMAN.

A tinner ran away a few days since with a married woman of Peoria, Illinois. The deserted husband followed the guilty couple to Davenport. They were found occupying the same room; the guilty man was arrested and carried to jail. In the meantime the husband and wife were locked up in the same room. On the return of the officer the union had been reconstructed, and the rebel pardoned, and they were snugly ensconced between the sheets not yet divested of the warmth communicated from the body at that moment agonizing between "four thick and cold stone walls." A subsequent meeting of all the parties resulted in an amicable settlement of all difficulties.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS POISONED TO DEATH.

A most distressing case of poisoning lately took place near the town of Lisbon, Grand Rapids, Michigan. It appears that a party of men were employed in the woods cutting out pine logs, and had a shanty boarding-house, where they employed a man to do their cooking. A trapper happened that way at night, and requested permission to remain over night, which was granted. He had with him a paper containing strichnine, for the purpose of poisoning meat in setting his traps for wild animals, and on entering the shanty it was placed on a board shelf carelessly, and left there. The cook, in preparing the meal, took from the shelf, as he supposed, a paper of salaratus, but, instead thereof, poison, and mixed up and baked the biscuit, of which all parties partook, from the result of which eighteen persons were poisoned, and died.

A Negro Sculptress.

Correspondence of the London Athenæum.

ROME, February 20.—An interesting novelty has sprung up among us, in a city where all our surroundings are of the olden time. Miss Edmonia Lewis, a lady of color, has taken a studio in Rome, and works as a sculptress in one of the rooms formerly occupied by the great master Canova. She is the only lady of her race in the United States who has thus applied herself to the study and practice of sculptural art, and the fact is so remarkable and unique that a brief sketch of her life, given almost in her own words, will, I am sure, be acceptable to the wide circle of your readers. "My mother," she told me only last Monday, "was a wild Indian, and was born in Albany, of copper color, and with straight, black hair. There she made and sold moccasins. My father, who was a negro, and a gentleman's servant, saw her and married her. I was born at Greenbigh, in Ohio. Mother often left her home, and wandered with her people, whose habits she could not forget, and thus we, her children, were brought up in the same wild manner. Until I was twelve years old I led this wandering life, fishing and swimming," she added with great glee, "and making moccasins. I was then sent to school for three years in M'Graw, but was declared to be wild—they could do nothing with me. Often they said to me, 'Here is your book, the book of Nature; come and study it.' From this school I was sent to another at Oberlin, in Ohio, where I remained four years, and then I thought of returning to wild life again; but my love of sculpture forbade it. Some friends recommended me to go to England, but I thought it better first to study in Rome." And here she is, the descendant and member of a much injured race, struggling against ignorant prejudice, but with genius enough to prove that she bears the image of Him who made all nations under the sun.

While her youth and her color claim our warmest sympathies, Miss Edmonia Lewis has a very engaging appearance and manners. Her eyes and the upper part of her face are fine; the crisp hair and thick lips, on the other hand, bespeak her negro paternity. *Nature* in manner, happy and cheerful, and all unconscious of difficulty, because obeying a great impulse, she prattles like a child, and with much simplicity and spirit pours forth all her aspirations. At present, she has little to show; she appeals to the patronage and protection of the civilized and the Christian world. There is the cast of a bust of Colonel Shaw, who commanded the first colored regiment that was ever formed, and who died "a leader for all time in Freedom's Chivalry." The bust was executed from a photograph, and now, as a commission from the sister of Colonel Shaw, is being transferred to marble.

Another commission is a bust of Mr. Dio Lewis, I believe, of New York. Her first ideal group was to be executed under promise for some gentlemen in Boston, and, in the true spirit of a heroine, she has selected for her subject "The Freedwoman on her first hearing of her Liberty." She has thrown herself on her knees, and with clasped knees and uplifted eyes, she blesses God for her redemption. Her boy, ignorant of the cause of her agitation, hangs over her knees and clings to her waist. She wears the turban which was used when at work. Around her wrists are the half-broken manacles, and the chain lies on the ground still attached to a large ball. "Yes," she observed, "so were my race treated in the market and elsewhere." It tells, with much eloquence, a painful story.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $200, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 16

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, Bounded as follows:— No. 203. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866. At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of THOMAS DALY, Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District, No. 223 W. SHINGTON Avenue. F. CARROLL BREWSTER Collector of the City of Philadelphia. (Docket 5, page 41.) 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS, Bounded as follows:— No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street, Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of E. D. ROBERTS Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District, No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET. F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia. (Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD, Bounded as follows:— No. 198. Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of JESSE LIGHTFOOT, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown. F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia. (Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD, Bounded as follows:— No. 179. On the North by Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street. Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan, and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, And a Duplicate thereof at the office of CHARLES S. CLOSE, Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, No. 321 REED street. F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia. (Docket 5, page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD, Bounded as follows:— No. 206. Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the office of JESSE LIGHTFOOT, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown. F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia. (Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of marriage without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know. Price, 50 cents. Sold at DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE, No. 416 SPRUCE street, above Fourth. 3 17 §

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 19 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 26, 1866, for furnishing this department with FORAGE, for the period of three months, commencing April 1, and ending the 30th day of June, 1866, as above, viz:—

Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, for the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this Post or District, or any other locality within this command that may be directed.

All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality (Timothy); Straw of good quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per 100 pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for ($5000) five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collecter, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelope to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage." Bids will be opened on MONDAY, March 26, 1866—12 o'clock M.—and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.

3 20 5t

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL, Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A. Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.—PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., March 26, 1866, office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office, box 1538, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good, marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the Commanding Officers of these posts, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bids will be received for either post separately or together.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

C. L. KILBURN, Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S. 3 19 6t

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL, Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," 1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The well-known and favorite Steamship

"E. C. KNIGHT,"

CAPTAIN HENRY,

Will sail for Wilmington, N. C., direct, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO., 3 20 4t No. 208 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines. For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, No. 13 N. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, Clubs and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps. It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc., May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$98,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	99 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
39,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,030,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,296 59	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 659 18

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1y 231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Marim No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thir 2d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. (7 28§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL, No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, on deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 29

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000 Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000 Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis,	J. Hilborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
Wm. W. Needles,	Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. S. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President
THOM S NEILSON, Secre

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 9 §

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIginated the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc, FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc MATCHES AND BLACKING, NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET, First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut. 5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,	Wheelbarrows,
Desks,	250 lbs Paints,
Printing Press, and Type,	680 lbs Lead Pipe,
Blankets,	1260 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
Bridles,	46 320 lbs Scrap Wrought Iron,
Chains,	30,000 lbs. Iron Tire,
Horse and Wagon Covers,	1626 lbs Scrap Leather, new,
Harness,	1530 lbs. Rope,
Feed Troughs,	1000 lbs. Scrap Steel,
Halters,	46 lbs. Zinc,
Saddles,	25 Ambulances,
Lines,	1 Buggy,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies,	25 Carts,
Drug Mill,	3 Slop Carts,
Anvils,	18 two-horse Wagons,
Tire Bender,	19 two-horse Spring Wagons,
Portable Forges,	2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
Smiths' Bellows,	125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
Planes,	18 Scavenger Wagons,
Saws,	1 Water Wagon, Etc.
Cauldrons,	
Fire and Water Hose,	
Hydrants,	
Bake Ovens,	
Platform Scales,	

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866.

2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons.
4 Passenger Cars.
26 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
30 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).
A large quantity of

Frogs,	Chain,
Nails,	Mauls,
Switch Fixtures,	Axes,
Car Couplings,	Picks,
Bar Iron,	Stoves,
Springs,	Files,
Nuts,	Sperm Oil, etc.

20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, 3 16 fmw10t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

151,800	pounds	Cannon Powder.
29,219	"	Rifle "
25,150	"	Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE, 3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to in

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, }
WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 21. }

The Conference was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by Bishop Ames. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Paxon.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

The report of the Committee on the Philadelphia Book Depository was read, showing that the Association was in a prosperous condition, and that they had purchased a suitable building in Arch street for the purposes of the body. The report closed with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1. That the thanks of the Conference are due and are hereby tendered to Rev. Samuel W. Thomas, for the efficient aid afforded in securing the building to be known as "The Method st Episcopal Church Rooms of Philadelphia," and to those gentlemen who have so munificently contributed to the accomplishing of the work, and especially to those who are not members.

2. That we commend this unfinished enterprise to the liberality of the Church and its friends, and express the earnest hope that ample means will be secured for its speedy completion.

3. That if the consent of the donors can be obtained, we do hereby order the contributions to this fund counted as a part of our centenary offering, and we hereby appoint Rev. Samuel W. Thomas to obtain, if practicable, that consent.

JOHN F. CHAPLAIN, Chairman.
A. MANSHIP, Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Myers, of the Baltimore Conference, was introduced by Bishop Ames.

A very lengthy report of the Centenary Committee, a portion of which we published a few days ago, was read, and the resolutions were taken up for discussion.

Rev. Mr. Cooper moved that $30,000, out of the first moneys received, shall be appropriated to the establishment of a fund, the interest of which only shall be applied to the comfort of superannuated ministers, their wives and children.

Rev. Mr. Mason moved that the sum be $50,000.

Bishop Ames suggested that it should be remembered that the circumstances were greatly changed since the fathers of the Church were in need of aid.

Dr. Durbin believed that it was not necessary to make any limit as long as the Church was always ready to meet such demands, and that it would be doing an act unauthorized by the General Conference.

Rev. Mr. Cooper ably advocated the scheme, and thought it would be an admirable plan for providing for the wants of the superannuated.

The discussion was continued at length by Rev. Fennell Coombe, Rev. Mr. Atwood, Rev. Mr. Comb, Rev. Mr. Murphy, and Rev. H. Colchazer.

Rev. Mr. Carrow introduced a resolution, as a substitute to that of Mr. Cooper, that $50,000 of the fund be appropriated to the establishing of an educational institution for the benefit of the children of Methodist preachers.

This resolution was discussed pro and con by a large number of the members of the Conference; among others, Dr. Carrow, Dr. Hodgson, Dr. H. M. Johnson, President of Dickerson College; Rev. Dr. Stuart, of Detroit; and Rev. Mr. Mason.

After a long discussion, the whole subject was recommitted for further action

Rev J. B. McCullough, Secretary of the Board of Stewards, read the report of that body, showing the receipts of the year to be $9500 82. The report closed with a long series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The estimates and allowances for the support of superannuated preachers and the widows and children of those deceased were read and adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper explained the system by which these estimates were made, and urged the pastors of churches to make an effort to make the collections for this purpose as large as possible.

The allowances were then handed by the Stewards to the proper parties or their representatives.

The select Committee upon the case of the Rev. J. Passmore reported that he had been found guilty upon all the specifications, except the one charging dishonesty, and that there were suspicious circumstances going to prove the truth of this, but on account of his penitence he was suspended from the ministry for one year.

The report of the Mission Committee was read by the Secretary, showing the amount of appropriation necessary for the assistance of the poorer churches, which was adopted.

Dr Townsend's relation was changed from effective to supernumerary.

Rev. Mr. Murphy moved a committee of three be appointed to arrange the time for the delivery of the Anniversary Sermons at the next session.

Rev. Dr. Butler, Superintendent of Missions in India, Rev. C. D. Floss, and Dr. Brainerd, of the Presbyterian Church, were introduced by the Bishop.

Rev. Mr. McCleary suggested that the sanitary statistics should be sent in as soon as possible.

After various notices for meetings of committees and public meetings, the Conference adjourned to meet at Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, near Arch, at 3 o'clock.

After singing the doxology, and benediction by Dr. Butler, the audience dispersed.

ANOTHER PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION.—The following act to incorporate the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, has passed to a second reading, and will shortly be made a law by our State Legislature:—

Whereas, It is deemed advisable and proper to erect a building in the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of affording accommodations for corporations, institutions, and individuals, for the promotion of the general commercial interests of said city. Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That James A. Wright Henry Budd, Alexander G. Cattell, Howard Hinchman, John H. Michener, George L. Buzby, Joseph S. Perot Nathan Brooke, Christian J. Hoffman, William Bunan, Conrad S. Grove, Theodore Wilson, Louis D. Baugh, Henry Winsor, John Mason, jr., Seneca E. Malone, Samuel Harranft, Charles H. Cummings, Edward Siter, and Samuel L. Ward, and their associates, and all persons who now are or hereafter may be holders of the stock hereinafter mentioned, shall be and they are hereby decreed to be a body corporate by the style and title of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, to have perpetual succession, to be capable in law of suing and being sued, to have a common seal, and to purchase, take, and hold, and by gift, grant, demise, bargain, and sale, and by any other lawful means, to acquire and possess such real estate as may be necessary and proper for the construction of a building to be styled the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, for the accommodation and use of such corporations, institutions, and individuals, acceptable to the board of directors, as may desire to have apartments therein.

Section 2. That the capital stock of the said corporation shall be two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), which shall be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and that it shall be held as personal property, and as such transferable under such regulations as the corporation shall deem advisable

Section 3. That a general meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation shall be held annually for the election of President, Treasurer, and eight Managers, and for the transaction of other business; the officers so elected (excepting the Treasurer) shall constitute a Board of Directors, and shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur therein, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected; but if such meeting or election shall not take place at the time appointed, the corporation shall not for that cause be dissolved, but such meeting or election shall take place as soon thereafter as may be practicable: *Provided*, That one week's public notice thereof be first given in three or more daily newspapers published in the city of Philadelphia.

Section 4. That the corporation shall have such powers only as shall be proper and convenient for the holding, conserving, using, and beneficially enjoying the property hereinbefore referred to, and the income and proceeds thereof, and until other officers shall be duly elected, the persons named in the first section of this act shall be held to be the managers of the said corporation, and shall have power and authority as such.

Section 5. That at all meetings of stockholders the representatives of one-third of the whole amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the stockholders present, either in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by them, and they shall have power to enact by-laws for the government of the said corporation: *Provided*, The said by-laws are not repugnant to or inconsistent with any of the provisions of this enactment, nor to the laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth.

A "FENCE" ESTABLISHMENT.—Mary Flinn was committed to prison this morning by Alderman Tittermary, charged with keeping an establishment for receiving stolen goods, in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Catharine streets.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named Henry Adkin was taken into custody yesterday, at Fourth and South streets, for passing counterfeit money. Alderman Tittermary committed him to prison this morning.

DOOM OF THE MURDERER—THE DEATH-WARRANT READ TO CHRISTIAN BERGER.—Yesterday Mr. Sheriff Henry C. Howell, accompanied by ex-Sheriff William H. Kern, and Sheriff's Attorney J. E. Salter, visited the Moyamensing Prison, and read the death-warrant recently signed by Governor Curtin to Christian Berger, the murderer of Miss Mary L. Watt, of Germantown.

When the Sheriff and his friends entered the apartment the prisoner was standing near the window, and looking through its bars. He turned carelessly around, and extending his right hand to the Sheriff, said, in a sullen manner and low tone, of voice:—

"How do you do?"

"Do you know me, Berger?" replied the Sheriff.

"Yes, I remember seeing you here once before," responded the prisoner. The latter now glanced at the remainder of the party, then placed his foot on a small bench and bowed his head downward.

The Sheriff produced the death-warrant, and said:—

"Mr. Berger, I have come this morning for the purpose of performing an exceedingly unpleasant duty. I have with me your death-warrant, signed by the Governor of this Commonwealth, fixing the time of your execution on the 27th day of April ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The prisoner looked up and said:—

"Yes, I have heard of it; yesterday my father was here, and he communicated the fact to me."

The Sheriff then proceeded in a calm, dignified, and solemn manner, and in a voice slightly tremulous, to read the document that doomed the prisoner to an ignominious death. During this time Berger retained the same position; he was callous, almost like a breathless statue; he was not affected in the least; not the slightest emotion was apparent. The reading having been concluded, the Sheriff broke the silence by saying to the doomed convict that he did not consider there was the slightest hope for a pardon; not even for a respite. He advised him to prepare to meet his fate, assuring him that he need not entertain any hope of executive clemency.

Berger replied:—"My only hope now is in Jesus. My spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Hamden, has paid me several visits lately, which I have enjoyed very much."

Ex-Sheriff Kern asked him if there was anything he was in want of.

The prisoner replied in the negative, and added that he "enjoyed all the comforts he could reasonably expect under the circumstances."

Inquiry was then made if his wife had been to see him recently, to which he replied that "she had been there one day during the past week for the last time."

Sheriff Howell again urged him to make preparation for his fate, desiring to impress upon his mind the certainty of death.

Berger made no reply. He shook hands with the Sheriff and Mr. Kern, and thus the interesting ceremonies were ended. The prisoner was left alone in his cell.

The gallows will be erected upon the same spot where other murderers were hung. This is located in the western part of the yard, about midway between the wall and the rear of one of the wings of the prison. The rope is already made; it is made of the best hemp, and is about five-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Already the Sheriff has been beset by many persons who desire passes to witness the execution; but he has expressed a firm determination to adhere strictly to the law in regard to its requirements. The newspapers will be well represented upon this occasion, so that the public will be enlightened as to the scenes and circumstances attending the execution.

THE NEW ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.—It is well known to our readers that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have had, for some time, in contemplation the erection of a magnificent Temple for the especial use of the Order. A convention for this purpose has held several meetings, and have authorized a committee to apply for a charter of incorporation. The plan agreed upon for raising the means to build is an excellent one, but the plan suggested for raising the new hall is decidedly objectionable. It is proposed to have no stores, no lecture-room, and no saloons in the new edifice.

These are all much needed in and out of the Order, and would yield a revenue sufficient to defray the immense expense of the new temple, and hence this action of the Convention meets with decided opposition in the Order. A good hall for lectures in the central portion of our city is now in constant demand. Many of our leading scientific and literary associations would pay good rents for the use of such a hall on stated evenings. Unless these adjuncts are placed in the new Temple, the rent of lodge rooms must be placed at a very high figure, to raise a revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the building, without attempting to pay the interest on the capital invested.

The charter of the Association now before the Legislature is substantially as follows:—Henry Hopkins, D. S. Grisinger, Ezra B. Pratt, Christian Young, A. McNutt, Philip Lowry, Jr., and John G. Moxey are to be corporators and a Board of Managers for the Association. The last two named gentlemen have not the sanction of the Convention for their appearance as corporators. The capital stock of the Association shall not exceed $250,000, divided into 50,000 shares. Section fourth says that the management of the property shall be under the direction of a board of seven managers, who shall be elected by ballot from among the stockholders, and this board shall elect a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and fill any vacancy that may occur in the Board, adopt by-laws, and transact all business. This section ignores alike the Convention, the Order, and the enacted law. It is contrary to the wish and action of every delegate to the Temple Association according to expressed opinion and vote.

Of course there is no chance for the final passage of such a charter through the Legislature. The opposition to it would be general. We only make these statements so that the twelve thousand Odd Fellows in Philadelphia may be well informed relative to the proposed charter, which if passed, would be the constitutional and organic law of the Odd Fellows' Temple Association.

LATE PAPERS.—Adams Express Company have our thanks for late Mobile, New Orleans, and Memphis papers.

The Philadelphia delegations in Congress and the Legislature have favored us with many valuable public documents.

Mr. A. Winch, No. 305 Chesnut street, has laid upon our table late numbers of *All the Year Round, Once a Week*, London *Illustrated News*, Cassell's *Family Paper*, London *Weekly Times*, etc.

John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, sends us the last issues of London *Society, The Argosy, Cornhill, Fortnightly Review, Punch, Fun, Lady's Friend, Godey's Lady's Book, Le Monde Elegante*, etc.

DEATH OF AN OLD POLICE OFFICER.—An old and well-known police officer, named J. Butler, who has for some time past been acting as Turnkey of the Eleventh District Station House, died yesterday afternoon, at his late residence, Eleventh and Carleton streets, after a brief illness. Mr. Butler was sixty-four years of age, and was formerly a policeman of the Eighth District. About three years ago he was badly beaten while endeavoring to make an arrest, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, and his death is indirectly attributed to the injuries received on that occasion.

ENGLISH'S HOTEL, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.—The Matthew English named in the despatch dated Lancaster, March 15, as being arrested for stealing Government bonds, is not the Matthew English late of the State Capital Hotel, Philadelphia.

A BURGLARY PREVENTED.—Last night an attempt was made to enter a shoe store in South street, below Eighth, by forcing open the front door. Owing to the fact that a number of boxes were piled against the door, the intentions of the burglar were frustrated, as admittance could not be gained.

STEALING HOGS.—Robert McCaulley was arrested last evening for stealing hogs in West Philadelphia. The arrest took place at Twenty-fourth and Green streets. McCaulley was taken before Alderman Hutchisson, and held in $800 bail.

THE VERNAL EQUINOX.—To-day is the vernal equinox. At about half-past two o'clock this afternoon the sun will cross the line. Doubtless we may expect a change of weather for the better; it could hardly be worse.

GOT A FALL—

The despot, Gold, has got a fall,
And hurt his shanks right badly;
But, if he don't get up at all,
It won't make us feel sadly.

With much delight the ladies fly,
Dry-goods, at rates reduced, to buy;
Gentlemen, too, this chance embrace,
To get nice, low-priced suits,
And that our Tower's the cheapest place
No man of sense disputes!

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

A MARVELLOUS scientific arrangement to eradicate the most distressing diseases, such as Lung, Throat, Chest Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, Deafness, Blindness and Dyspepsia. Without entering into any detail with regard to the wonderful apparatus, "Atomizer," constructed by Dr. Von Moschzisker, of No. 1031 Walnut street, we would state that it is based on the most scientific principles. There can be no doubt that with it he is enabled to reach the very seat of the diseases and apply to them such therapeutical means as are most calculated to act beneficially and eradicate them. For Lung, Throat, Chest Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, and maladies of the Digestive Organs, its effects are really wonderful. This, with the unanimous endorsement of the Faculty and the medical press, proves that it is the only reliable and rational system of treating these diseases. Many ways of inhalation have been from time to time brought before the Faculty for the special treatment of these diseases, and while all great medical minds have acknowledged that it means could be devised to reach the seat of these diseases by direct application we could overcome the difficulties that have hitherto baffled the professors. "The Atomizer" has alone truly supplied the long-coveted means, and so realizes to the fullest extent the hopes and dreams of medical men who have pondered for years past on the subject.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—
French Cane Corsets, at $1 40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1 50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1 75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $2 75 per pair.
First quality, embroidered top, at $4 50 per pair.
Embroidered top and front Corset, at $5 50 per pair.
Remember the stand, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets.
Mr Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2 75 per pair.

GETTING STUNG.—Many persons are anxiously examining maps to find the seat of war. Trigg said he found it recently without a map He discovered it by sitting down upon a wasp's nest in a hay field. You will not get stung or bit by purchasing Coal of W. W. Alter, at No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. The coal you get of Alter burns without clinker, and leaves nothing but ashes. It is promptly delivered and full weight guaranteed. Orders may be left at the Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

VOTE DIRECT FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.—Mr. Howe presented a petition in the Senate yesterday, for an amendment to the Constitution to regulate the choosing of President and Vice-President by a direct vote, without the Electoral Colleges. This would seem to be the natural and simple way of doing. We like simplicity and plainness of dealing; thus we advocate the "one-price" system that is adopted at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel.

FOR COUGHS and Throat Disorders use *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* having *proved* their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.
"REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER."

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price* as $2 75 per pair; the material also by the yard. Just opened by
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.
P. S.—See Mr. Finn's attractive CORSET announcement elsewhere.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.—This famous species of fish is now offered in quantities to suit purchasers, by W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut.

TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

PHOTOGRAPHS made at reduced prices. A rare opportunity to obtain superior pictures at reasonable cost. All styles artistically executed at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

FRESH IMPORTATION of Japan Teas just received and for sale by Boyd & Co., Market Street Tea House, No. 1142 Market street.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. Third street.

A DISCOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and upwards in the price of Steck & Co. and other make of PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1108 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.
SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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MARRIED.

BECK—CHEAVENS.—On the evening of the 7th instant, at Emanuel Church, by the Rev. J Gorman Maxwell, J MADISON BECK to KATE R, fourth daughter of the late Henry E. Cheavens, Esq., and step-daughter of the late Joseph Glover. §§

LEE—RIDGELY.—On Tuesday, the 13th instant, at Trinity Church, Covington, Ky., by the Rev. C. G. Currie, E. W. LEE, Esq., of Sunnyside, Ky., to Miss ALLIE P. RIDGELY, of Philadelphia.

McCAULEY—GLENEN.—March 19, by Rev. John Thompson, at the Parsonage of Broad Street M E Church, No 1402 Christian street, Philadelphia, Mr. ROBERT McCAULEY to Miss ANNE GLENEN, both of Gloucester, N. J.

DIED.

ARBUCKLE.—On the morning of March 19, JAMES J. ARBUCKLE.

The relatives and friends of the family, Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M., and Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, also employes of the City Gas Works, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Franck, No 511 Coates street, on Friday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock.

BREMER.—On the morning of the 21st instant, LEWIS BREMER, in the 60th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BUTLER.—On the 20th instant, JOSEPH BUTLER, in the 54th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Police in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence Carlton street, below Twelfth, on Sunday morning, the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Barren Hill.

EVANS.—On the morning of the 20th instant, JANE C., wife of Josiah Evans.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence,, No. 1721 Mount Vernon street, on Friday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock.

FELL.—On the evening of the 18th instant, of pneumonia, REESE D. FELL, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Pine streets, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. SARAH JOHNSON, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Susannah Barnes, No. 220 Wharton street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VANDERSLICE.—Drowned, on the 2d day of July, 1864, at Lighthouse Point, Va., JACOB F. VANDERSLICE, Sergeant of Company 1, 1st N. J. Cavalry, aged 26 years, son of Margaret and the late Jacob F. Vanderslice.

The relatives and friends, the 1st N. J. Cavalry, and Southwark and Shiffler Steam Fire Engine Companies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 332 Wharton street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

NASH'S PATENT LEVER SAW SET combines great power for bending the tooth with almost entire similarity of set to each tooth. For sale, with a variety of other Lever and Hammer Saw Sets, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LONDON PATTERN CHAMPAGNE NIPPERS, and other styles strong Corkscrews, Self-drawing Corkscrews, Cork Extractors, Bottle Cleaners, Cork Presses, &c., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SPADES, HOES, RAKES, GARDEN TROWels, Weeding Forks, Pruning Shears and Knives, and other Garden Implements, for sale by
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JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of F. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.
SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET
N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

Real Estate	$235,00
Cash on hand	98 123
Bonds and Mortgages	899,083
Bank, and other Stocks	1 327,148
Stocks held as collateral for loans	84 078
Premium Notes secured by Policies	1,037,449
Total assets	$3 581 061
Losses due and unpaid	92,000
Losses reported and not acted upon	70 500
	$72,500
Premiums received	1,066 993
Interest received	178 809
	$1,184 403
Losses paid	324 028
Return premiums	75,510
Expenses of all kinds	131 336
	$530 883

The New England Life Company is the OLDEST in the United States. It has always ranked A No. 1. It has never resorted to law. It is liberal to policy-holders. Premiums may be paid either in cash or half cash and half note Losses promptly paid by the agent

DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID ANNUALLY.—Those who pay cash will receive a cash return. Those who give a note can apply the dividend to payment of note. Dividends may also be applied to reduction of premium, or in adding to the amount insured.

Persons desiring to effect insurance on their lives should make application to this Company Examinations daily from 1 to 2 o'clock. Liberal commissions allowed.

PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.
SECRETARY,
JOSEPH M GIBBENS.
DIRECTORS,

Sewell Tappan,	James S. Amory,
Marshal P. Wilder,	Homer Bartlett,
Charles Hubbard.	James Sturgis.
George H. Folger,	John A. Andrew.
Francis C. Lowell,	Benjamin F. Stevens.

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 425 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
W. D. STROUD, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.
The undersigned is the only authorized Agent in Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM GETTY,
3 13 tuf3w AGENT.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
I intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 tuths2mrp

THE
AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
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MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
L
REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world
READ WHO SAYS SO.
From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose invariable mention of them did not induce me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.
Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.
A
From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia,
I have received decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church Philadelphia
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. M. KRIGE.
N
From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Smithville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the interesting preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
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No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JONES & EVANS,
SUCCESSORS TO C. M JACKSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24 w6m 8p2m